The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 86 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 April				
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	---	---
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	---	
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	---	
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	---	---

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamagawa Maru	K. Higo	6288	11th April	23rd April
Bangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
INDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

BRANCH:—
Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. BOSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	---
City of Calcutta	7636	---	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	---
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	---

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	999	---	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital.	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 16th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 19th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13, April 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	---	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B—14

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

80/A Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND:

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT

(Established 1881)

BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER

LONDON

has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, his Sole Agents for the sale of his

OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS

specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in

VALUE AND PRICE

His first consignment of Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the

PIANO SALOON OF

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the vens makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eves. B—17

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a qualified 1st Class Engineer of 25 years' experience, well versed in Steam as well as Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 288

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED a thoroughly COMPETENT CARDER and SPINNER for a local mill. None but thoroughly experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 322

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER. Candidates with experience of well-water works need apply. State lowest salary, forwarding copies of testimonials to THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. 122

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating academic qualifications and attaching copies of testimonials to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
206 Dyal Singh College, Lahore,

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED—Two CANVASSERS to secure orders for Indian cloth in Southern India. Apply sharp personally between 6 and 9 p.m.
DAMODARDASA RATTU,
Panachand Zaverchand, Bungalow,
334 Walkeshwar.

WANTED—A qualified Band Master for the Panna State. Salary Rs. 120 to 150 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 10 A retired Military man will be preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Panna, (Bundelkhand), C.I. 160

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.
G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K. G. and Standard I.
Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

WANTED.

WANTED—A BROKER to arrange some matters of finance. For particulars apply to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 329

WANTED a COMPOUNDER for dispensary, from 8 to 11 a.m., only. State lowest terms. Apply to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 332

WANTED—An INDIAN NURSE-MIDwife on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with free quarters and private practice. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum, with testimonials. 327

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DYER, BLEACHER & FINISHER for a local mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers noted for absolutely clean business methods. 336

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

OFFERS are invited for letting from 1st May 1915, stables in Bhindy Bazar, Parel Road, now in the occupation of Mr. KURSONDAS GOVINDJI, Contractor Livery stables. Apply to
RATANJI KAVASJI, Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abidin, Shirazi Trust.
No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort. 318

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET—ROOMS with BOARD in Medow Street. Also outside Meals, Tiffin & Dinner Rs. 30 p. m. Cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the Woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanouric, Poona. 119

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS. a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each. E. L. Fan and Lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family. Wodehouse road. Apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on the 31st day of March, 1915, a DIVIDEND for the half year final ended 31st December, 1914, at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum or RUPEES FORTY-FIVE (Rs. 45/-) per share, free of Income Tax has been declared and made payable on or after the 12th day of April, 1915, between the hours 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders in the Company on the 31st day of March, 1915 on presentation of share certificates.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1915. 227

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. RANGOON MARU having arrived on the 11th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. A. Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December 1914.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1915, to the 3rd day of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915.

The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd May 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 316.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3-35 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1915, to the 3rd day of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915. 316.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April 1915, to 3rd day of May 1915, both days inclusive. 316.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1915, to the 3rd day of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 5th May 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 316.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 7 (Rupees seven only) per share for the year ended 31st December 1914 will be paid on or after the 15th April 1915 to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited whose names stood on the Company's register on the 23rd day of March 1915.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Villa Ghita, Pedder Road,
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 12th April 1915. 330.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY the 27 day of April, 1915, at 3-50 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1915, to the 3rd day of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Monday, the 3rd May 1915 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 316.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3-55 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet at 31st December 1914.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April 1915.

N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April 1915, to 3rd day of May 1915, both days inclusive. 316.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VELJEE WALJEE, late of Virani Zilla Nakhtrana in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, Luhana Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor, ... deceased.

BAI VASSANBAI, and BAI MAMIBAI, widows of the said VELJEE WALJEE deceased of Virani Zilla Nakhtrana in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, Luhana Inhabitants at present temporarily residing at Khoja Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED ON 12TH APRIL, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 339

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, convened for Friday, the 16th instant, has been unavoidably POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1915. 338.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI ZULEKHABAI, widow of ESSA BAIG MAHOMED and BAI KHATIZABAI wife of MAHOMED HAJI CASSAM, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. DEVIDAS GOPALDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at 6th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 60 2.9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4005-4006 New No. 10625 Old Survey No. 1-2/3577 and New Survey No. 6227 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1536 and Street No. 101 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Thucker Hariram, on the West by the property of Nursoo Nursoya, on the North by the sweeper's passage and on the South by the 6th Kamatipura Street aforesaid.

Dated this 12th day of April 1915.
MANEKLAL & CO.
340 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in the Oart, known by the name of Hathiwady or Second Bhatwady, at Girgaum, behind the Portuguese Church.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Rajaram Ragunath Rele, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd October, 1912, and further charge, dated 11th July, 1913, the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of Girgaum Road, in the Oart, formerly called or known by the name of Hathiwady or now called Second Bhatwady Lane, and on the Eastern side of the passage of the said Oart, called Hathiwady, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger piece of land entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7902, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 379, and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Pandurang Anandji and Damoder Bhaskerji, on or towards the West by the passage of 2nd Bhatwady Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the North and South by the property of Ganesh Raoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, in 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SALE OF (FALSAWADI PRESS) COTTON PRESS AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED, NEAR SURAT SWADESHI MILL, STATION ROAD, SURAT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will receive private offers, at their Rooms for the purchase of the following Cotton Press, Engine, Shed, etc., of the above Press upto 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19h April, 1915.

One 10in. Hydraulic Duplex Bailing Press with revolving boxes, cast iron ram, cast steel cylinders and glands complete, and 2 sets of hydraulic power pumps.

One 14 B.H.P.F.O. Oil Engine, No. 4485B., 6 rings, 3/8 side with tanks.

Automatic igniter and spare parts, also corrugated iron shed.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid along with the offer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 13th 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET OPPOSITE TO KHOJA ASHNAASHARI MUSJID OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW, AND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF OOMERCARRY FIRST ROW, NEAR DOONGRI BAZAR BEING PLOTS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 87 of 1913.
AHMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy, Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the abovementioned Suit No. 87 of 1913 and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit on the 12th day of October, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties on the following days, times and places, mntioned against the lots.

PLOT No. 1—SAMUEL STREET PROPERTY OPPOSITE TO KHOJA ASHNA. ASAARI MUSJID TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate at Samuel Street and Doongri Street, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by aumeasurement 202¾ square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and premises, built and standing thereon, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward "B" Nos. 2980 and Street Nos. 245-247, Samuel Street, and Ward "B" No. 3043, Street Nos. 548-550, Doongri Street and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and now of Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and now of Versey Laljee, on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Third Street, now called Doongri Street and on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Second Street now called Samuel Street and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Damji and are now in that of the Vendors.

PLOTS No. 2 AND 3; OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW NEAR THE DOONGRI BAZAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises either in one lot or two different lots.

PARTICULARS OF PLOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the Fazendar whereof was formerly Bapu Narayen Sett and now the Khoja Soonat Jamat twelfth Mujlis, together with messuage tenements dwelling house, standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate lying and being at Oomarcarry first row without the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the west side thereof in the district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the old Oomarcarry first row, now Oomarcarry Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers passage and beyond that formerly by the house of Lakhmidas Shivji and by the house of Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Musaji Dadji Sasoonker Israel and now by the house of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Damji, being the Lot No. 3 hereinafter described, and on or towards the south by the private passage, belonging to the said house and beyond that by the property formerly belonging to Rama Bhandari and now to Doongri Moholla Musjid and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old Municipal No. 10, Oomarcarry first row and now ward "B" ward No. 3339 Street No. 50, Oomarcarry Street and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors.

PARTICULARS OF PLOT NO. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the western side of Oomarcarry first row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B," ward No. 3340 and Street No. 52-54 containing by admeasurement 131 1/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on the east by the Oomarcarry first row aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage on the north by a gully, half of which belongs to the vendor and beyond that by a house formerly of Raibai, wife of Sadoo and on the south by the said Lot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their office in Esmail Building at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

P.S. Offers for purchase of the above property by private contract will also be taken by Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors for the Receivers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April 1915.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. [illegible]

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET, OR BHOOSARI MOHOLLA NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff Sulleman deceased the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street, No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street. aforesaid, on the North by the property of Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspections of Title Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregooker Solicitors attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHATER GULLY OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of the Mortgagees Mr. Yeshwant Ramnath and his wife Bai Manoramabai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Rangrao Purshram pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1914, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and a further charge dated the 21st day, of July, 1914, and made between the above parties, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property in the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and erections standing thereon situate lying and being in Khater Gully outside the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khater Gully Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the house of the late Purshram Pandurang and now of Ramrao Parashram and Nilkant Purashram on or towards the East by the property of Luxmibai widow of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the West by the property of Ravji Bhaskerji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 140 New No. 1124 Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 7270 and assessed by the Municipality under. D. Ward No. 1050 and Street No. 41 together with the right and liberty to the owners and occupiers of this property to draw and use for domestic and other purposes water from the well situate at the South-west corner of the property belonging to Ramrao Purshram and Nilkanth Purshram.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 15TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell at the Shop opposite Tarachand Parsram, Jeweller, and next to Duke & Sons Soda Factory in Humum St., Fort, the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almiras, book-stands, cushion sofas, bed room sofas, veranda benches, writing and wash hand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, music seats, hatstands, glassware and crockeryware etc.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The Vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, April 13th 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY BIG LOT OF TEAK AND PINE-WOOD BOARDS, AND CUTTINGS.

Under instruction from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJI & Co., sell by Public Auction, the above mentioned stores at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1915, on Frere Road, at Alexandra Docks, on the side of No. 12 Shed.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & C.
Auctioneers.

Dated 13th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

"SABOO PALACE" FURNITURE SALE

The sale of remaining furniture especially the large Marble and Terra Cotta Statues etc., will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m. ((S. T.).

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

KINEMACOLOR

THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Landing at Apol'o Bunder—The Drive Through the City—Welcome by Indian School Children—The Delhi Durbar.

FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE

WIFFLES—THE MASKED MARKSMAN.

"PAPA'S WIFE"

A merry little musical comedy

presented by

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

Good Music, Witty Dialogue,

Beautifully Staged.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Twice To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Great Stillwell and Mdlle. ELSIE MINIATURE MARIE and CHOICE CINEMA

Thursday next Gala Night

Change of Artistes and pictures.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

DANCING AND SKATING

Confetti Evening

9 30 to Midnight

WEDNESDAY, 14th April

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.687 Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2 ,,
Dew Point	71.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.685 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	2.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	211 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in
	April.					Ap.				
M.	12	m	10	30	26	11	m	4	12	16	11
			10	37a	27	2		4	19a	18	2
Tu	13	m	11	6	27	6	m	4	40	16	4
			11	7a	27	1		4	54a	18	2
W	14	m	11	40	27	10	m	5	7	15	11
			11	33a	27	1		5	27a	18	3
Th.	15	m	0	12a	28	0	m	5	83	15	8
			11	57a	26	10		5	59a	18	5
F.	16	m	0	42a	27	11	m	5	59	15	8
								6	30a	18	7
Sat.	17	m	0	21	26	7	m	6	25	15	9
			1	11a	27	8		7	0a	19	2
Sun	18	m	0	46	26	2	m	6	51	16	0
			1	41a	27	3		7	20a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 12 (Monday	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h 20m.	,, 6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42 4m a.m New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m p.m First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-3m p.m.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 5/-. MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 24

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The disturbance shown to-day as a feeble depression over the south west of Punjab has given fairly heavy precipitation in the hills of the extreme north. Elsewhere except for a few scattered thunder showers the weather has been dry.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Murree one, Sonamarg two, Sringar and Drosh one and a half and Harnai and Dwarka one.

Forecast:—Further Precipitation in the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.32", Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi and has risen and become normal elsewhere; night temperature is also below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature has risen in Sind but is still in defect at Hyderabad. In Rajputana it is below normal both during the day and night in the western districts and during the day in the eastern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.96" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in north Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is below normal at Deesa and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air drier than usual except at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression from south Persia has caused fairly general rain in the north Punjab and has now nearly disappeared. Temperature has begun to rise in north-west India. The unsettled conditions in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea have resulted in some thunderstorms in Kathiawar.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 12th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain duty. 8-A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total fall Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	9.64	—1.15
Do (11th)	72.5	62.0	71	..	0.58	—3.40
Jask	81.6	66.9	66	..	0.58	—3.45
Do. (11th)	83.4	68.3	70	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	4.49	0.80
Do. (11th)	82.9	72.3	55	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.6	62 8	71	..	0.95	—0.62
Rawalpindi	74.7	57.1	82	0.32	11.27	2.12
Lahore	92.8	64.1	70	0 09	5.26	1.74
Hissar	96.4	67.5	50	..	3.89	..
Ambala	93.9	67.1	58	..	5.49	—0.12
Delhi	96.2	74.0	50	..	12.10	9.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	73.5	57	..	8.17	6.52
Mainpuri	93.8	64.3	46	..	4.64	2.44
Jhansi	102.6	77.8	32	..	3.46	1.62
Cawnpore	100.4	73.9	39	..	3.45	1.38
Allahabad	100.6	70.5	27	..	5.04	2.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	85.7	64.2	50	..	1.17	0.01
Jacobabad	82.0	72.9	71	..	2.43	0 91
Karachi	91.2	69.8	62	..	3.70	2.35
Aimer	95 3	71.1	54	..	3.62	2.10
Jaipore	100.6	76.8	43	..	5.98	4.77
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	89.4	67.0	62	0.09	1.43	0 94
Bhuj	84.6	71.1	78	0.96	2.42	0.74
Dwarka	81.1	78.0	65	..	1.25	0.78
Veraval	95.8	69.3	77	..	0.45	—0.05
Rajkot	101.0	74.2	72	..	0.18	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	98 3	75.7	63	..	0.76	0.44
Surat	103	72.5	74	..	0.32	—0.07
Ahmedabad	96 3	65 3	71	..	0.96	0.44
Deesa	96.1	69 2	41	..	4.32	3.51
Neemuch	98.9	70.1	45	..	2.19	1.26
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	100 3	63.1	30	..	3.76	1.11
Jubbulpore	100.9	73.2	23	..	3.46	1 12
Saugor	101.9	72 0	33	..	4.96	3.23
Hoshangabad	102.4	73.9	32	..	3.11	1.89
Khandwa	103.9	73.4	25	..	3.90	2.46
Akola	104.3	75.3	27	..	4.55	2.45
Amroati	104.0	3 3	25	..	5.93	3.22
Nagpur	104 0	73.0	44	..	5.86	3.76
Chanda	104.5	77.6	32	..	3.05	0.54
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	90.8	76.5	64	..	1.17	0.58
Bombay	90.1	75 8	51	..	0.54	—0.20
Ratnagiri	88 3	77.9	62	..	1.58	0.99
Mormugao	88	1.75	8	82	..	5.70	3.73
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	104.1	73 3	42	..	4.62	3.78
Malegaon	100	68.5	37	..	2.86	1.23
Ahmednagar	100	2 67	5	4	..	0.65	—2 75
Poona	102	8 75	1	22	..	6.07	4 89
Sholapur	100	1 76	4	25	..	6.30	4.61
Bijapur	97	3 65	9	32	..	4.98	2 14
Belgaum	100	1 76	4	36	..	4.68	2 17
Aurangabad	101.1	76	9	30	..	4 49	2.38
Nizamabad (Indur).	100	3 76	2	52	..	4.31	1.69
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90	0 79	3	75	..	2.62	0.02
Mangalore	90	8 78	1	79	..	10.52	2.80
Calicut	90	9 80.	1	76	..	28.28	10 39
Cochin	90.	8 76	3	94	..	27.96	—3 23
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	96 1	75.2	74	..	7.66	0.61
Masulipatam	1 1	7 79	4	47	..	4.99	2.32
Bellary	105	2 80	3	70	..	9.37	4 39
Cuddapah	99	2 72	2	78	..	24.96	4 37
Madras	91.	6 69	8	72	..	4.77	—0 21
Bangalore	99.	6 73.	5	45	..	7.73	1.50
Coimbatore	101.	5 76	2	71	..	7.69	—1.73
Trichinopoly	91	5 76	1	85	..	23.22	—7.39
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th April, 1915, was 30.075 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE GOKHALE MEMORIAL: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The invaluable services which the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale rendered to this country in such a noble and self-sacrificing manner, so sincerely and energetically, so ably and so profoundly, with life-costing pains and yet with cheerful and serene pleasure, during the whole of his, alas! too brief a life, make it the more incumbent upon his countrymen to commemorate his name and memory in a way which would be most dignified and intrinsically useful and worthy of the great departed patriot.

In my humble opinion the most appropriate and suitable mode of doing so, is to establish an "Education Scheme," a general outline of which I have sketched below and to name it "The Gopal Krishna Gokhale Indian Educational Scheme."

Out of the funds of such a scheme, every kind of help should be extended to the most deserving, promising and intelligent from among the students of the whole of India without distinction of caste, creed or province, with the most distinguished and brilliant University career to enable them to qualify themselves for higher examinations and studies by going to and staying in England and other foreign countries that are in the vanguard of modern civilization, such as the Indian Civil and Medical Service examinations, higher examinations in arts, medicine, law, agriculture, engineering, science and other important literary, scientific and technical subjects. On their return, they should be called upon to take up in this country, research and investigation work, in the different branches of scientific and economic knowledge that will conduce to the material and moral progress of India.

By starting such an "Education" scheme, the benefit of which will be derived by the people of all the provinces of the country equally—which is a unique and vitally important feature of the constitution and line of work of the Servants of India Society also—not only will a great impetus be given to educational movements of which the late Mr. Gokhale was such an ardent champion but it will also contribute to the building up and developing in this country, a higher type of character, efficiency and capacity which is, as is well known, one of the sore needs of India. Thus in the fulness of time, the scheme will render an important and effective service in the process of nation building.

There must needs be, and as a matter of fact there is, in the different parts of this vast continent-like country a large number of very promising and intelligent students of proved merit possessing intellectual capacity of the highest order and capable of achieving most glorious successes in the examinations they would appear in. But most of them to their great disappointment are prevented from prosecuting their studies for higher examinations on account of poverty or want of sufficient funds.

That so many able and promising and talented youths of this country have to remain without developing and making the most of the intellectual abilities they are endowed with and from shining in their respective branches of studies to the fullest extent possible for them, that the country be prevented from securing the fullest benefit and advantage of the precious services of the most capable and richest brains and intellects of her ablest and most ingenious sons, some of whom, if suitable opportunities and means are afforded to them, will shine forth and prove themselves to be as able and learned as the best ones of any land on the surface of the globe, is a fact which must be undoubtedly too galling and depressing to the heart of every ardent well-wisher of the dear Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

K.

Bombay, 9th April.

The Bishop of Assam was enthroned in the pro-cathedral by Archdeacon Firminger on Thursday evening.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. B—18

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.

A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.

With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours

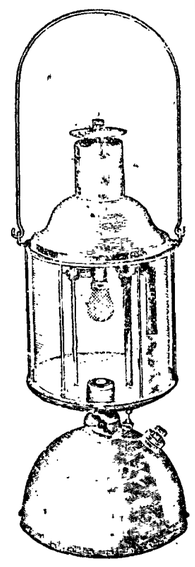
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.

Portable. Beautiful. Attractive. Brilliant. Economical. Storm Proof. No Smoke. No Smell.

Simple throughout.

Reliable Construction.



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An untrained servant can easily handle it. No Complicated Mechanism.

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KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B—18

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

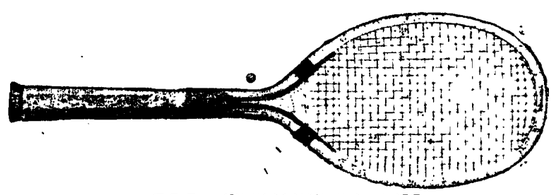
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

FOR TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

TENNIS RACKETS



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TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

Are of guaranteed quality and not cast goods

TO SELL AT CUT PRICES.

William's Driva	Rs.	25	0	Prosser's Nulli Secundas	Rs.	15	8
Slazenger's Colonial	,,	22	8	Forrester's Titan	,,	24	0
Slazenger's Putaus	,,	17	8	Forrester's Silver Star	,,	22	8
Slazenger's "Demon"	,,	11	8	Prosser's Don	,,	12	0
Slazenger's Queen's Club	,,	24	8	The Riseley	,,	24	12
Other Makes in stock from	,,	6	8	Ayre's Championship Balls	,,	11	8
				Slazenger's Balls	,,	11	8

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SPORTS CATALOGUE.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

A BIG DEAL IN WHEAT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 12.

A Home News Agency circulated the following, which, Reuter, with very commendable discretion, failed to pass on to us out here:—

According to a despatch from Geneva, the Merchants' Society of Rome learns that Great Britain has bought all the wheat harvest of the Argentine Republic for 1916.

This rather startling bit of news was at first accepted quite seriously in some quarters, and one prominent broker is said to have described the reported deal, as one of the finest strokes Government had yet made. It certainly would have been a most sensational bit of work, considering that at the time this colossal purchase was alleged to have been made, the Government of India had made up its mind to appropriate the Indian wheat crop of 1915. The Home Government would at any time have been in a position to strike a more favourable bargain with Canada if India's surplus resources proved insufficient, than bothering about Argentina so much in advance. The British Government is infinitely more concerned about the release of the Russian crop by the opening of the Dardanelles, and it is too confidently presumed that this stock will prove quite sufficient for many months ahead, without troubling about eventualities so far remote as the Argentina wheat crop of 1916. With regard to what may or may not happen after the war is another story, but the great competitive demand from the devastated war areas, will all have been anticipated and provided for by the world's wheat growers, without there being the least occasion for any apprehensive Government betraying anxiety about 1916. To guard against the possibility of Russian wheat not being readily obtainable, the prompt precautions taken regarding the Indian surplus will to a great extent safeguard Great Britain. And it is quite on the cards that a garbled rumour leaking out about the great Indian *coup*, was responsible for the Argentine story circulated by the News Agency.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 10th.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May . June sellers	43/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Octtonseed (sound delivered per ton) Marob. Hull Sellers	£7-11-3
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat April-May	53/3
Rosario sante Fe Value	60

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£71¾
Copper Braziers	£89
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/8
July	16/3½
August-September	16/2½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/9½
July	16/5
August-September	16/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/3
July	17/7½
August-September	17/7
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June	18/4½
July	17/9
August-September	17/8½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7
Ceylon Rubber	2/4⅛

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 12.

The market opened firm and though not much business has been reported in contracts, ready cotton has been firm and in good demand from exporters and mills at an advance in price. Rates all round are Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 above the lowest rates touched recently.

New crop rates have been steady with the bazaar buying.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 231, May.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, Rs. 194, May.
Fine M. G. Bengals, Rs. 167, May.
F. G. M. G. Bengals, Rs. 197-8, Jan. 1916.
Fine M. G. K. Akola, Rs. 230, Jan. 1916.
Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 266-2, April, 1916.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach				267 Apr. 25'16
" " "	228/9	..	..	" 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	197	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	175	160	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	207	..	..	May 1915
M.G. Nagpore	204	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	201	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	198	..	..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description	195	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	193	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	219	Do.
B.G. Westerns	..	..	208	May 25'15
M.G. Westerns	..	..	214	"
M. G. Miraj	..	..	226	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	226	"
M.G. Broach	230	..	..	"
M. G. Bengals	167	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm: ..	228	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th April, 1915:—

Cotton	19,232	Bales.
Wheat	6,508	cwts.
Linseed	4,007	"
Rape, Rai and Mustar Seed ...	2,289	"
Gingellyseed	803	"
Poppyseed	15	"
Groundnuts	1,208	"
Castorseed	4,458	"
Rice	1,693	"
Myrabollans	172	"
Cottonseed	243	"
Gram	2,537	"
Joowar	7,034	"
Maize	59	"
Barley	4.047	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 40 B. T. per cdy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 45, B. T. per cdy.

Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts .....Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-9-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-12, R. D., per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm., gr. 15 per cent. ...Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat.....Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ...Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do. .....1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 134
Do. Shanghai 171
60 d-s. Yokohama 148¼

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-3
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 12.

To-day being the last day of April settlement in transactions were recorded for forward delivery. However, a few shares for cash were placed as under:—
Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,585.
Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 120.
Central Provinces Railway shares at Rs. 120½.
Bombay-Burma Trading shares at Rs. 885.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 92½.

DEALINGS IN FUTURES.

The 18th of February was a notable date in Lancashire for more reasons than one, says a correspondent of the "Morning Post," for on that date the Lever Act, passed on August 18, 1914, to regulate "future" dealing in America came into force after the lapse of the period of six months provided in the bill.

In July last a series of three articles was published in the "Manchester Guardian" explaining the meaning of the agitation in America for legislation against futures, and pointing out the probable effect on Lancashire of the proposals of the Lever Bill. The last of that series described the position as approaching a deadlock, and pointed out the absurdity of the American Legislature attempting to force their new form of contract and their official standards of cotton upon the European cotton exchanges by a piece of legislation the real object of which was to compel the New York Exchange to alter its methods of dealing in futures. Such a change could only be made by agreement among all the cotton exchanges, and would require to be the subject of considerable negotiations, which would inevitably take time, and it was suggested in the article as the first essential that a considerable period of time should be allowed to lapse before the Act came into operation. The last suggestion was adopted in the bill as it finally emerged from the Committee of both Houses, but the period of six months allowed has not been sufficient for the purpose and the Act has come into operation without the necessary agreement being reached.

It may be recalled that the real objects of the bill were avowedly to compel the New York Exchange to abandon their system of fixed differences for futures contracts, and to adopt the Government grades. Before the bill was passed the New York Exchange Committee, to meet the reformers half-way, had already agreed to adopt a modified system of grades based on the new Government standards. This, however, apparently did not go far enough, and the bill was passed through the Joint Committee, from which it emerged with very little alteration. The proposed tax, which was originally one-tenth of a cent per pound under the Clarke Amendment to the Tariff Bill of 1913, had been raised by the original Lever Bill to one cent, but the Joint Committee were apparently determined to make sure of an absolutely prohibitive tax and they raised it to two cents per pound, or £2 a bale. The wording of the clause with regard to the official standards was slightly altered so as to make the grades more amenable to revision in the light of experience, and the six months' interval above referred to was inserted.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

When the Bill in its amended form finally passed both Houses the cotton trade both in Europe and America had other things to think about. The deadlock which was prophesied had come about with a vengence, but from a much more serious cause. With all the futures exchanges closed indefinitely it mattered little what forms were prescribed for the conduct of their business. But the utter dislocation of the trade due to the war has really been, from the point of view of the promoters of this legislation, the luckiest accident in the world. It not only gave the American cotton world time to consider things at leisure, in a sort of prolonged Bank Holiday, but it also provided the most favourable conditions for starting a new system with a clean slate. Further, and perhaps the most important of all, the fact that the cotton world had for nearly four months to do without the much-maligned organisation of the futures markets made them realise, as in America especially, they had probably never done before, the essential services which these markets render to the trade, and there were distinct signs of a revulsion of feeling against the anti-futures legislation, both State and federal, which had for some time been sweeping the country.

The result was that all parties concerned were able to approach the question in a more conciliatory frame of mind, and when the reopening of the exchanges actually came within sight negotiations for the necessary adjustments were entered upon in a more promising spirit. The form of the new futures contract was settled without any great difficulty, and only the question of the effect upon business with the European exchanges remained unsettled. For this purpose delegates were sent over by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to plead the cause of the new official standards with the European exchanges, and as they visited Havre and Bremen, as well as Liverpool, they had an exceedingly interesting time. The real question at issue was the adoption by Europe of the U.S.A. official standards, and as the original grades had been replaced by a much more satisfactory set there seemed good reason to hope for the success of the mission. So far, however, no announcement has been made of any agreement, and the Act came into force on February 18 without it.

"STRADDLE" OPERATIONS.

The practical effect of the Act seems to be to prevent straddle operations on this side by American cotton speculators, and there has been a good deal of uneasiness on both sides as to the possible disturbance which this restriction might cause. So far, however, it does not seem to have produced any material effect. The truth probably is that again the effects which might have been felt under normal circumstances have been completely overshadowed by other and more serious matters. America just now is evidently much more seriously exercised over the possibility of Great Britain preventing cotton shipments to Germany than over such matters of comparative detail as straddles. In these days, when prices are at the mercy of big causes such as record crops, threatened wholesale reduction of acreage, and the earthquake effects of war upon the whole European industry, such minor causes of disturbance sink into insignificance.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. Donald Maclean, the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, is the Chairman of a sub-committee appointed by the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons to consider what steps should be taken to get rates of exchange fixed between Neutral and Allied countries in such a way as to prevent the fluctuations of exchange which so hamper commerce. As a result of the deliberations of this body Mr. Maclean headed a deputation of the sub-committee to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom were the Lord Chief Justice and the Governor of the Bank of England.

The deputation put before Mr. Lloyd George the following memorandum:

Russia.—The exchange with Russia stands at 115½, which was equivalent to 20 per cent. discount. This no doubt was due to the large purchases in roubles of food and material in America and Scandinavia, together with a considerable increase in the issue of rouble notes, which is considered to be bad finance. Having regard to the advances we are making to Russia, it is necessary that something should be done to maintain the credit of our Ally by arranging that a proportionate amount of advance we make to her should be ear-marked or dep sited so as to keep the rate of exchange at a normal height. We are awdre that when the Dardanelles are opened it will benefit the exchange, because the Black Sea ports will be opened and ten million quarters of cereals will be available for export. Russia, by the ear-marking of gold either in England or Russia, should provide a means by which their State Bank should be prepared to issue cheques on London at 105, and in addition that a method of deposit in roubles at the Imperial Bank of Russia be provided giving a certain rate of interest, and in conjunction with this that the Bank of England on account of the Treasury be empowered to advance British merchants a certain amount against these deposits in Russia, charging the rate allowed by Russia plus a small advance for the accommodation. Merchants could thus postpone realising the debts due to them in Russia until exchange was more favourable, and incidentally the exchange position would be improved by the temporary elimination of this Russian indebtedness from the market.

Argentine.—It is said that the balance of trade in favour of the Argentine during 1915 will amount to nearly £20,000,000 and in the ordinary course of events the proceeds of this trade will have to be sent to the Argentine in gold. There is little doubt that if diplomatic action were taken the greater portion of this gold could be retained in this country. It has come to our knowledge that Italian houses have bought both wool and wheat to such an extent in the Argentine that the rates of exchange with Italy have risen from 25 to 28, and that there is every probability of a further rise. There is an impression in Buenos Aires (but the British Government is doubtless better informed upon this point) that these large transactions are intended to benefit the enemy.

America.—In order to keep the rates of exchange and exports and imports at a normal level between America and this country it is imperative that something should be done to protect gold in this country. As America frequently adopts a method—when the balance of trade is against her—of securing banking advances by depositing securities, so we think it is extremely desirable to, in like manner, meet the difficulties which have arisen by depositing Treasury Bills with a view to securing banking advances from New York houses of, say 50,000,000 dollars for an initial period of, say, six months; if this were done, we cannot help thinking that it will do much to inspire confidence and regulate the system which will hold exchange at a normal rate, and there is no reason why this system could not be prolonged until the war ends, as there is no need to anticipate a loss.

This Committee thinks that it is very necessary, in the interests of the Empire, and also of our Allies, that London should be the Clearing House for Gold. In this connection they think it would be unwise, in the interests of all concerned, that a continued system of accepting obligations without a proportionate contribution of gold be adopted. We desire to draw the attention of the Government to the operation of the Moratorium, which is still in force in other countries, that it should be carefully watched, and that, in the event of any neutral country depositing money for the purpose of paying our dividends or obligations to any financial house in any neutral or allied country, representations should be made so as to liberate this money, which seems to be unnecessarily locked up. In our opinion, it is highly desirable that, in the interests of stable exchange, the Three Months' Bill upon London should be reinstated in its former position as the premier means of settling debts throughout the business world.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer after hearing Mr. Maclean and other members, said that he had specially arranged with Russia that no embargo should be placed on butter, wheat, or foodstuffs so far as this country was concerned, and he specially asked the Committee to obtain information as to whether there had been any departure from that undertaking. With regard to America, he declared that so long as we enjoyed the confidence which existed with regard to loans, it would not be to our advantage to borrow in America at present. He was of the opinion that the exchange with Russia would right itself so soon as exportation from that country had improved by the opening of the Black Sea ports. With regard to the question of the Argentine, he promised to give it his earnest and careful attention. As to France, he said he had not heard that France would place between twenty and thirty millions of Treasury Bonds on this market, and that there was no need for her to do this, having regard to the enormous resources that country enjoyed.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,585
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	54
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do,	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	16¼
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O	50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P	50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£4	£10	March.	5%	61xd
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ { 12½ A ..	25	--	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	780
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	615xd.
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	60	1,840
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	475
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	50	1,347½ xd
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	Nil.	95
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David ..	250	do.	20	550
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173¾
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	413¾
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	257½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	2524
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	80
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	173¾
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	90
Jewraj Balco ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	880
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,150
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manecklee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,700
Meyer Sirano ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	205
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,075 xd.
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	165
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	25	195
Saseoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	260xd.
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	942½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	105
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	203½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,465
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15 Yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	276
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	82
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	$5 Hyr.	885
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	210
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	80
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co.Ld. ..	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I. Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	585
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200 ..	250	..	Nil.	202½
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	85
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	115
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ O. { New Issue	75	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P.	150	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	140
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	..	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	640
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	787½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14¼
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	97
Co { D	37	&	..	194
{ P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,110
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,105
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	May.	34%	200
Telephone Co. ..	25	..	Rs. 3	62
Treacher & Co. ..	500	July	Nil.	462½

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Ex-dividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,850nom50
Bibert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	D.	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Cing & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	30
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	765
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	121
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	147
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	120
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	103
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	New	51
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	173
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	562½ xd.
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe
Irismere	Scott	Calcutta

April 12.

Nubia	Gatwood	Shanghai
Worsley Hall	Ring	Liverpool
Shirala	Galgey	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

April 12.

Kanagawa Maru	Higo	Kobe

The following vessel received port clearance Yesterday.

Steamer	City of Agra	for	Karachi
"	Rheinfels	for	London
"	Islami	for	Mauritius

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer, Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain H. Nomura, arrived here on Sunday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 14th March with a general cargo.

S. S. Irismere:—The steamer Irismere, 2,34[illegible] tons, Captain W. A. Scott, arrived here on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with coal as cargo.

S. S. Nubia:—The P. & O. Company's China mail steamer Nubia, 3,097 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai and intermediate ports, with the China mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Worsley Hall:—The steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J. Ring, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on 22nd February last, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shirala:—The steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain Galgey, arrievd here yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rheinfels:—The steamer Rheinfels, 3,528 tons, Captain E. Farmer, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain Watson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Agra:—The steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons, Captain E. W. Davies, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, April 12th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & S. Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrigon & Co
F. Asahi Mara	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
M. Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
R. Rheinfels	Farem	Govt Prize Vessel
R. Peter Jebsen	Nieuwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahamadi	M. Esmail	K. N. & Co.
Penani	A. Fakira	
Sabarmati	Shabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co
4 Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
5 Europa Maru	Ring	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	Govt. Prize Vessel
9 Novara	Hetherington	B. I. S. N. Co
10/11 Bangoon Maru	H. Nomuro	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
14 Varela	Deane	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga	Catback	M. M. & Co
15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

City of Agra	Davies	K. Nixon
Clan Chattan	Pill	J. Finlay & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Hejas	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Dredgu Jesger	B. P. T.
H. B. Heron	B. P. T

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Irismere	Scott	A. Yule & Co
Maur	Semersen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Noure-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O Co
Persian	Sutherland	T. M. & Co
Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
Worsley Hall	King	K. N. & Co
Ujana	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 12.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 47 bales sheep and goat skins, H. E. Goolam Mohomed and Son; 52 bales goat skins, 32 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, 40 bales sheep and goat sk

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Evening Party to Mr. Marshall Reid, Shanti Bhavan, 9-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Second Round: Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Home Street, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Jasturchand Mills, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Bombay Presidency Association Meeting, 5-55 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GOVER.—On the 1st March, 1915, at 40, Wilbury Villas, Hove, Sussex, the wife of Captain A. C. Gover, 121st Pioneers, Indian Army, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—At Doublebois, Cornwall, on the 1st April 1915, the wife of A. A. Lane Roberts, I. C. S., Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SINCLAIR THOMSON—Killed in battle near the Persian Gulf on the 3rd March, 1915, Lieut. Kenneth Sinclair Thomson St. John's College, Cambridge), 21st Indian Cavalry, eldest son of J. Sinclair Thomson, of Geraldine, New Zealand, and nephew of Sir St. Clair Thomson, M. D., aged 28.

DEATHS.

COLIS—On the 27th February, 1915, after a short illness, at "Ringfield," 9, Oakdale Road, Streatham, Carrie Caroline, eldest daughter of the late T. A. Collis, I. S. O.

NAYLOR—On the 28th February, 1915, at 12, Den bigh Place, S. W. Harry Trevor Naylor, Major, Indian Army, retired.

WOOLDRIDGE—On the 26th February, 1915, at her residence, St. Peter's, Sandown, I. W. Jessie Camilla Wooldridge, widow of the late W .H. Wooldridge of Sandown, and daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Mitchell, H. E. I. C. S.

HARVEY—Killed in action on the 3rd March, 1915, near the Persian Gulf, Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, second and dearly loved son of Arthur H. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, of "Hoop Hay", Banstead Downs, Sutton, Surrey aged 27.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April 13.

1081.—MobilizationGuards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 7th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets. Havresacks and Waterbottles.
Any information required by N.-C. Os. and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"G' Company, commencing Wednesday night, April 14th.

106.—Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N.-C. O's, will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

107.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel A. H. Coke and the Officers the Band of the 98th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

March.—La Mattchiche .....Ch. Borol Clero.
Intermezzo.—Forget me not .....A. Macbeth.
Selection.—Harry Lauder's Songs J. Ord Hume.
Valse.—Gold and Silver .....Franz Lehar.
Dance.—Cretan War Dance .....J. W. Cole.
Selection.—Miss Hook of Holland .....Paul A. Rubens.
Serenade.—La Paloma .....S. De. Yradier.
Two Step.—Katchee Mee .....Lilian Raymond.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

March.—La Ritirata Italiana .....T. Richards.
Entr'acte.—Sweet Briar .....W. H. Squire.
Valse.—Dream Visions .....F. Glynn.
Selection.—The Bohemian Girl ...M. W. Balfe.
Dans le Style Ancien.—La Cinquantaine...Marie.
Barcarolle from Les Contes.—D'Hoffmann J. Offenbach.
Song.—Within Your Eyes, Love ...P. Lincke.
Two Step.—Sheila's Wedding .....Nemo.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Oriental left Hongkong on Saturday the 10th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Persia with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Tuesday next.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Kinarajadas M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a lecturer at the Shri Krishna Lodge, Narji Gokaldas Hall, at 6-45 p.m. on "The Esoteric Basis of Religion" when Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

CITY OF CAIRO.

The Agents of the above steamer, state that as the City of Cairo did not arrive from Karachi until last night they much regret, the Medical Inspection which was arranged for the 12th instant, has had to be postponed. Passengers are therefore notified that the Medical Inspection takes place at 9 a.m. sharp at the Ballard Pier this morning.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday two attacks and two deaths from plague and two attacks of small pox were recorded in Bombay city, the two plague attacks being reported from Mahalaxmi and Tardeo. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 65, as compared with 127 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 123 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,252, out of which 36 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi contributed five of these, Dongri 3, Mandvi 6, Chukla 5, Khara Talao 3, Khetwadi 2, Kamatipura 3, Tardeo 3, Fort North Market, Bhuleshwar, Byculla, 2nd Nagpada and Worli 1 each.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The Directors' Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1914 say:—

The Gross Profits to the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 1,315,406. .24, brought forward from last account, amount to yen 22, 799,666. .62, of which yen 19,314,418. .35, have been deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, etc., leaving a balance of yen 3,485,248. .27, for appropriation.

It is proposed that yen 350,000. 27, be added to the Reserve Fund, and a Dividend paid at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,800,000. .00.

The Balance, yen 1,335,248. .27, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

FIRE IN AN IRON STRUCTURE.

A fire broke out on Sunday about mid-night in a corrugated iron structure about a hundred feet long and thirty feet broad and situated near Erskine Road. The structure belonged to Mulla Ibrahimji Rajbhoy and was divided into twelve shops which were occupied by grocers, tailors and other petty traders. The fire is believed to have first broken out in the shop of a grocer named Itoo. The Chemical and the Motor fire engines under Mr. Whiting from Babula Tank Road and the Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Byculla engines quickly arrived on the spot and the fire was put out in about twenty minutes' time.

The structure was insured with the All-India United Insurance Company. The goods in the shops were uninsured. The damage to the building is estimated about Rs. 500 and to the contents about Rs. 2,500. The origin of the fire is not known.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

Superintendent Williamson of the D. division who went to see a gentleman at the Nepean Sea Road on Sunday night, left his ghaudy at the gate, telling the coachman Baboo Khandoo not to get off the coachbox. Baboo Khandoo apparently disregarded the instructions, with the result that the horse took fright either at a passing motor-car or a carriage and bolted. [illegible] it was alleged was standing in front of the horse, attempted to stop the animal but was knocked down, one of the wheels of the carriage passing over him his right arm being fractured. The horse then bolted with the carriage along Napean Sea Road, up the Gowalia Tank Road and thence down the Hughes and Babulnath roads. He was next going up the Walkeshwar Road when Mr. C. K. Jagtiani of the Allahabad Bank pluckily jumped into the carriage, took the reins out of the rein-clip and pulled up the horse. Before that, the horse had collided with a brougham belonging to Mr. Abdulla Allana and damaged it. The off mud-guards of Mr. Williamson's carriage were damaged. The injured coachman was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR BRANCH.

The following is the statement of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, for the fortnight ending the 15th March, 1915.

Nagpur Rs. 1,16,024-15-11; Chanda Rs. 46,310-7-9 Wardha Rs. 33,285-9-9; Balaghat Rs. 32,768-3-3; Bhandara Rs. 47,178-15-6; Jubbulpore Rs. 17,457-15-8; Mandla Rs. 13,644-5-9; Damoh Rs. 9,539-5-1 Saugor Rs. 30,072-10-6; Seoni Rs. 47, 507-5-7; Hoshangabad Rs. 35,592-8-8; Narsingpur Rs. 11,383-11-0 Chhindwara Rs. 18,903-8-10; Betul Rs. 22,394-11-3; Nimar Rs. 37,262-4-3; Raipur Rs. 1,62,263-8-10; Bilaspur Rs. 44,347-12-0; Drug Rs. 51,603-10-1; Amraoti Rs. 98,615-7-11; Akola Rs. 29,346-2-6; Buldana Rs. 1,03,765-12-4 and Yeotmal Rs. 53,028-6-6. Total Rs. 10,93,317-8-10.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is the list of donors to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund to 19th March.

Already acknowledged Rs. 2,87676-2-8; Congregation of Brymen Singh Church, Calcutta, Rs. 30; Students, City High School, Patiala, Rs. 10; Indian Ladies of Chhota Nagpur Per Mrs. Peppi, Rs. 1,500; Sir Chunnbhai Madhoolal Ranchore Lal, Bart, C.I.E., Per Colonel Jennings, I.M.S., Rs. 1,500; Dr. R. D. Dalal, Per Colonel Jennings, I.M.S., Rs. 100; Kashmir Ladies War Help Society, per Mrs. Sara D. Mohan Lal, Rs. 56-11-0; Zilla School, Gaya, Rs. 30-9-0; Mrs. Todhunter, Tinnevelly, Rs. 9,000; Ahmed Shah Pasha of Bashra, Rs. 1,560; Special Performance at the Empire Picture Palace Delhi per Mr. Pellier Rs. 500. St. Francis Convent School, Jhansi Rs. 20; A. V. Panchapaya Charity School, Madras, Rs. 10, Gokuldas Tejpal Girls School, Fort Bombay, Rs. 72; Nara Vidalaya High School, Mysore, Rs. 15; State High School, Chamba, Rs. 20-14-3; Lodge Rajputana, Mount Abu, Rs. 50; His Highness the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 3,000; Captain W. E. Anderson, Nasirabad. Rs. 15; Grand Total Rs. 3,05,106-4-11.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the International Arbitration and Peace Association of London has communicated the following Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

This Committee has heard with great regret of the premature death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, a Vice-President of the Association. It expresses its deep sympathy with the people of India in the loss of a wise and sagacious leader in the cause of constitutional reform, and its admiration for Mr. Gokhale's able and devoted services to his country.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 12.

Owing to the advent of the new crop wheat prices are declining and the wholesale price at Jubbulpore is 10 srs. a rupee. Both at Meerut and Cawnpore it has fallen to 9½ seers and at Delhi to 8 3-8 seers. In the Punjab, however, the new crop has not yet appeared and the price at Lahore is quoted at 7¾ seers. The recent rains have not affected the crop in any way and it is expected that prices will continue to decline though it may not touch the average normal rate.

GARDEN PARTY AT PETIT HALL.

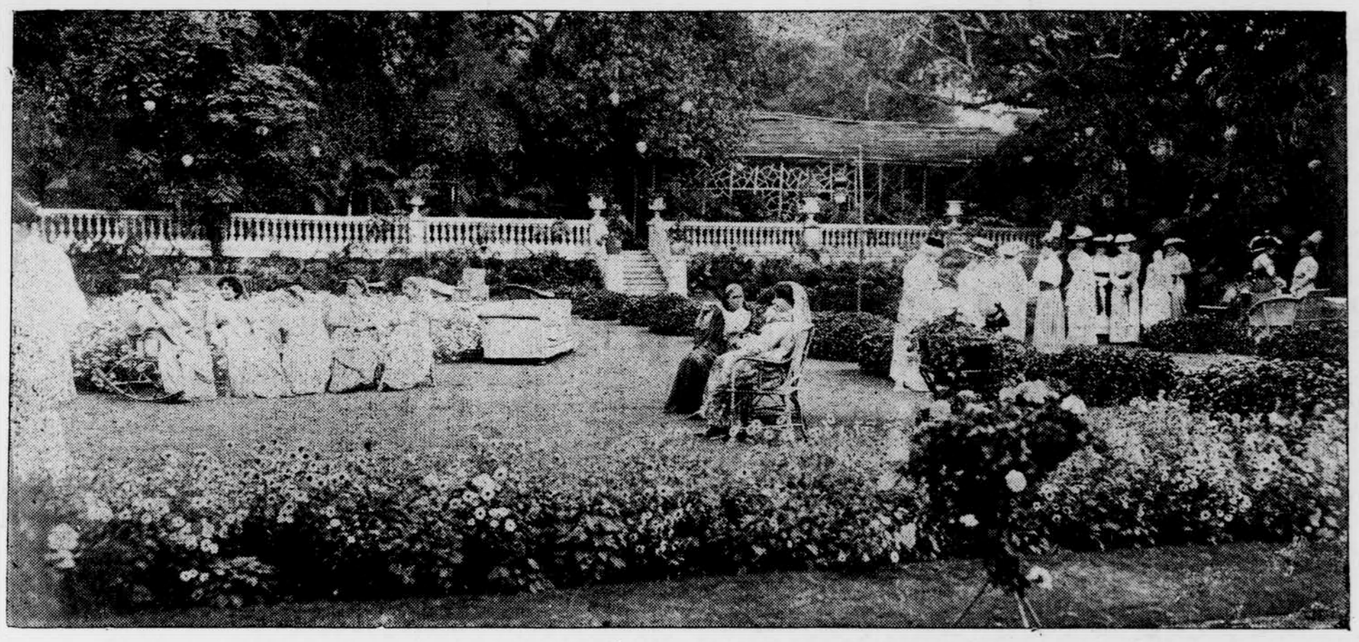

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The last notable function of the Bombay season was the Garden Party given by Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit at Petit Hall on Thursday last, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill. Above is a view of the grounds and guests. Below is a view showing the beautiful grounds off to advantage. The photograph was taken before the guests sat down to refreshments, on account of the light, but the Manager and staff of the Taj Mahal Hotel are to be seen in all their glory.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A COMEDY WITH MUSIC.

Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath have during the week-end at the Excelsior Theatre been taking us back to the halcyon days when at least for a few days in the year those who liked it were able to feast on musical comedy. "Papa's Wife," the little production for which they are responsible this week, is not described as a musical comedy, but as a comedy with music. The difference lies in the fact that, while in the former case, the story is merely incidental and the music and the general fooling, the thing, in the latter either the dialogue or the music might be abolished and still we should have a very pleasant little entertainment. "Papa's Wife," has much to commend it. It is very cleverly written, so that the dialogue is never wearisome; it has four musical numbers of the kind that haunt the ear for hours afterwards; it is bright and refined, short and interesting: and finally it is in hands from which it received full justice. It is a pleasure to see and hear Miss Frampton and Mr. McGrath once more in a role which suits them in every way. It is not easy to sustain interest in a production in which only two performers are taking part, but Mr. McGrath and Miss Frampton succeed uncommonly well, and "Papa's Wife," must be counted as one of the best attractions which has been placed before the people of Bombay for a long time. The acting, for which there is more scope than usual in a production of this kind, is excellent, and there is one particular charming song for Miss Frampton which is called "Billet Doux" of which the fullest advantage is taken, and the final duet, "Falling in Love" is another very pretty number which invariably receives a double encore.

In the film programme the Kinemacolor, showing incidents in the King-Emperor's visit to India, holds chief place. It is a wonderful production, the colouring being as near perfect as is possibly to attain, and though the visit has long ceased to have any topical interest this pictorial record of an historical event in the history of India is absorbingly fascinating. There is no exaggeration of colour, and the toning is so good as to appear impossible. The other films include another of the Sherlock Holmes stories, "TheMystery of Copper Beeches," a war film showing incidents in the fighting in the Argonne, and a Wiffles' comedy which is full of boistrous fun.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BHUSAWAL GYM. (1) BEAT G. I. P. RY. (0)

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday, the above tie in the second round of the tournament produced some desultory hockey, the game resulting in a lucky win for the Bhusawal Gymkhana by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. After having the better of the game almost throughout the G. I. P. Ry. team had the hardest of luck in having to admit defeat to the Bhusawal team,—the only point being scored by E. Gidney in the last minute of the game,—the result of a surprise outburst which nonplussed the home defence and qualified the weaker team for the following round, where they meet the Lusitanians. The balance of exchanges was decidedly in favour of the G. I. P. Ry. team, but their forwards finished tamely and the Bhusawal circle was for the greater period of 70 minutes' play was raided in vigorous style, but fated not to score, they retired beaten to the chagrin and utter disappointment of their supporters. The Bhusawal team attacked at times no doubt, but there was neither method nor combination in their forward play. There was hard running and individual players showed up to great advantage at times, but their opponents combined better and Shivram, the right wing, made many brilliant openings for the inside men who, however, failed to make most of these opportunities. Vithal in the G. I. P. defence, Warren and the centre half of the Bhusawal, were conspicuous throughout for judicious defensive play. Both teams were considerably handicapped, there being too many slips and falls on the splendid Gymkhana ground where neither team could get a sure footing. The game on the whole, proved a rather uninteresting affair,—it being replete with "sticks," "knock-on," "turning on the ball," etc., etc. However that might have, the G. I. P. Ry. team were undoubtedly the better side on the day's play. There were occasions when Warren made some openings for the Bhusawal forwards who also made occasional raids on the G. I. P. defence. Bearcroft made some good centre passes for the Bhusawal team while Shivram was responsible for similar and more frequent centre passes.

No score being recorded after sixty minutes' play an extra period was decided upon. On the last minute of the game E. Gidney scored for Bhusawal which thus won as stated.

The sides were:—

Bhusawal Gymkhana.—Pearman, goal; Winn and Wood (Capt.), backs; J. Gidney, Warren and Rees, halves; Bearcroft, E. Gidney, Hassett, L. Gidney and George, forwards.

G. I. P. Railway.—Boult, goal; Vithal and Murray, backs; Willard, Brown (Capt.) and Brady, halves; Shivram, E. Ramos, H. Ramos, Edwardes and Sinclair, forwards.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana drew with R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Hornets drew with Jhansi—1—1.
5. Bhusawal Gymkhana beat G. I. P. Ry. 1—0.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL (2) BEAT NEW HIGH SCHOOL (1) IN FINAL.

On the Marine Lines ground on Monday, this game in the junior tournament ended in a victory for the St. Xavier's boys by two goals to one.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I notice that in a letter in the "Advocate" replying to an article in your paper of the 8th ultimo, in which you stated that, had Greece agreed to a rectification of the frontier to the advantage of Bulgaria on the outbreak of the Great War, the general situation in the Balkan Peninsula would have become obviated to the benefit of the Allies, a correspondent attempts to justify Hellenic obduracy by a long tirade of abuse hurled at Bulgaria. "G. C. Z." plays on the old harp of Bulgarian atrocities, and dubs the Bulgar the modern Prussian. Well, Sir, I have lived in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey and was in the Balkans during the war. Like every one else who is familiar with that part of the world and its recent history, I know that, as far as "atrocities" are concerned, there is precious little to choose between Near Eastern people. M. Pierre Loti, of the French Academy, has set forth for the world's better information certain facts regarding the behaviour of Greek soldiers on the conquest of Salonica, which will not make pretty reading in the story of Modern Greece. This eminent writer, moreover, produces evidence from persons of standing, including officers in the French Navy, —all of which goes to prove that your correspondent's indignation is a case of the "pot calling the kettle black."—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

Bombay, April 11th.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 13, 1915.

MISREPRESENTATION AND INSULT.

We observe that a writer in a weekly journal at Home remarks that it is impossible to attend an Indian debate in the House of Lords without being struck by the inadequacy of the arrangements made by Ministers for the presentation of their case to the House. The debate on March 16 on the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces is certainly a case in point. Nothing could have exceeded the recklessness of the statements made by the band of peers who supported Lord MacDonnell's motion yet the only answer from the Government side was that of Lord Crewe, who entirely failed to refute a number of assertions which were glaringly untrue, and which anyone who had studied the official papers could have disposed of in a quarter of an hour. Lord Morley, who was present, remained absolutely silent and no other peer in the Ministry seems to think himself called upon to take any interest in Indian affairs. The statement issued by Lord Crewe after the debate that he would leave no stone unturned to have the proposal carried through, is couched in terms which seem to show that he fully realised the seriousness of the occasion after the disaster had occurred. But Ministers and their supporters in the House allowed the case to go by default. We trust that the Government of India will repair the omission to refute the amazing assertions of Lord MacDonnell and his friends, which no doubt made a grave impression on the forty Tory peers who followed them into the lobby, and that a dispatch, exposing the extravagant misrepresentations contained in the speeches, will shortly be on the seas *en route* to Whitehall.

It is not likely that any of the peers who supported the motion other than those who spoke had taken the trouble to read the official papers and they may well have been impressed by the audacious misleading statements made by Lord MacDonnell & Co. To anyone ignorant of Indian conditions and of the distribution and status of Indian chiefs the statement that "the Native chiefs of the United Provinces were firmly opposed to the Government's policy" would sound very impressive. But the absurdity of it would have been realised if there had been somebody present to point out that there are only three Native chiefs in the United Provinces, one of whom is a minor, and none of whom have any sort of concern at all in the administration of the Province, though Sir John Hewett saw fit to nominate two of them to the Legislative Council, where they usurp places that legitimately belong to representative men of the Province. Then again, a grave impression was no doubt created by the declaration that "great landed proprietors" were opposed to it though the official evidence is that, on the contrary, the representatives of the landed proprietors in the Legislative Council supported it. Yesterday, this amazing misrepresentation was further refuted by the Oudh Talukdhar's Association, who passed a Resolution expressing disapproval of the action of the House of Lords and demanding that the United Provinces should be granted a Governor-in-Council. But this is only one of a series of meetings that have been held in the various centres of the United Provinces during the past few weeks, which have shown clearly that the mass of representative opinion in the two provinces strongly resents the obstruction by this handful of peers of a measure which has been persistently demanded through the Legislative Council, by representative gatherings and in the organs of the press for the last four years. The view of Lords MacDonnell, Curzon and Sydenham was based on nothing more substantial than their own prejudice against that section of the educated class that have the public spirit to interest themselves in the political progress of their country, and they twisted and manipulated the facts contained in the official correspondence in order to persuade the public at Home that their opposition was founded on something more than mere reactionary prejudice.

The audacity of Lord MacDonnell and the apparent absence of any sort of check on misrepresentation and exaggeration spurred Lord Sydenham to the abandonment of the last shred of decency in one of his favourite tirades against the political party "commonly but misleadingly described as the educated class" and left him naked and unabashed in his unreasoning fear and abhorrence of the Indian politician. "The best educated Indians," said Lord Sydenham, "by which he did not mean those who had passed examinations or possessed text-book knowledge, but the men of affairs who studied and thought for themselves," did not as a rule belong to the advanced political party. Lord Sydenham spent five years in this Presidency and it is difficult to understand, assuming that this statement is neither deliberately dishonest, nor the result of mere stupidity, how he can have persuaded himself to make it. Who are these men of affairs who have studied and thought for themselves, who are better educated than men like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Setalwad or a host of others who belong to the advanced political party? Are they to be found among those friends of Lord Sydenham who are so well-educated that it is quite a treat to hear them read their well-written speeches? We wonder what sort of future there would be for this country if a change of government ever provided us with a series of Viceroys and Governors of the Sydenham type, who hold views of this sort about men who are as much the statesmen of their country as the Asquiths, Lloyd Georges and Bonar Laws of England? To do Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell justice it is due to them to say that the former paid an eloquent and generous tribute to Mr. Gokhale, and the latter expressly repudiated the charge that he desired "to make any disparaging remarks about the educated natives of India."

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

Before the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry leaves Bombay we should like to draw his attention to the anomalies which have been created in this Presidency in the matter of certificates granted to public accountants and auditors under the Indian Companies Act. Almost exactly a year ago we drew attention to certain anomalies which might "possibly" occur if the terms of the Government Notification were rigidly adhered to. We have not space to repeat these, though we shall be glad to supply the Hon. Mr. Clark with details if required, but not only have the anomalies we suggested as possible occurred, but others of a character even more unfair to individuals have taken place, owing to the eccentric methods of the members of the Auditors' Council appointed by Government. Suffice it to say that, while there are numerous instances in which men whose auditing experience is, to say the least, not extensive and with whom the conduct of audits seems to be merely a casual occupation in the midst of a busy life, have been granted certificates, others with undeniable qualifications and unquestioned experience have been refused them. We are inclined to think that if there were to be strict exclusion of any kind it should have been of those who are not strictly professional auditors or accountants, and not of men who have been practising solely in the profession for several years and holding audits of important firms and companies. A perusal of the list of those to whom certificates have been granted reveals that, among the officially licensed accountants in Bombay are a doctor, an auctioneer, a superintendent of the Port Trust, a teacher of French, a cotton broker, a freight broker, a commission agent, a salesman and a stevedore, and various assistants of private firms. On the other hand we have before us the details of an individual case in which a certificate was refused to an auditor and accountant, who had been practising successfully in Bombay for fourteen years, was only recently selected by the Official Liquidator to conduct the audit of a banking concern in liquidation, has audited the accounts of a number of well-established firms, and as long ago as 1901 passed the London Chamber of Commerce test in accountancy. This gentleman, in fact seems to us to have fulfilled all the conditions required by the rules now in force, but he finds himself suddenly deprived of the opportunity of continuing to pursue his profession. This instance, in contrast with the others mentioned, certainly suggests that there is something wrong in the methods of the Auditors' Council in Bombay, and, since that body and the local Government have refused to remedy the grievance it seems to be one that the Department of Commerce and Industry should look into. Another curious anomoly is that certain persons who have been refused certificates in Bombay, have been enabled to obtain certificates from other Provinces, empowering them to practice in any part of India including the Bombay Presidency! The Member for Commerce and Industry would also do well, we think, to look closely into the claims for recognition of the Association of Incorporated Certified Accountants, the Secretary of which has, we understand, forwarded a memorial to the Government of India.

Notes of the Day.

German Intrigue in Persia.

A few days ago we pointed out that it was high time that the British Government took some action in Persia to counteract the mischievous influences which are at work in that country and thus save it from a peril which at times appears to loom large on the horizon. As the guarantors of Persian integrity and as a State that sways millions of Shia Moslems, Great Britain has certain distinct responsibilities towards Iranians, and there should be no hesitation about fulfilling them. The arrival of Dr. Bougeon in Ispahan in the dual capacity of German Consul and Consular Agent for Turkey is now announced and the appointment is one likely to create misgivings among the best friends of Iran. Dr. Bougeon was in Persia some years ago as a German commercial propagandist throwing his cash about. He worked on the Persians' mistrust of Russia and secured for himself a reputation in certain circles of Iranian society, of a nature dangerous to the future of the ancient Central Asian Monarchy.

A Persian Hero.

In chronicles of the many brave and heroic episodes of the great war there has been little room for recording the doings of the Persian people in their attempt primarily to prevent a Turkish invasion, and, secondly, to avoid having their country turned into a Russo-Turkish cockpit. The Persian Army is on paper an affair of twelve divisions. The deposition of Mohammed Ali Shah practically dissolved it, though there remains in the State an enormous amount of Lebel rifles and Creusot quickfirers, plus the other equipment of a modern army. When the country was invaded through the province of Azerbaijan there were practically no troops to defend the neutrality of the Shah. But the Governor of Azerbaijan, Sajar-ud-Dowled Khan, calling out his bodyguard of 400 men (!) went forth to meet the hereditary foe! Step by step he was forced back until he came to the last bridge. Not possessing material for blowing it up the Iranian nobleman, with the ancient spirit of his race, fought until only four of his men remained alive beside him. Then he retired and sought refuge on Russian soil. The heroism of Sajar-ud-Dowled Khan recalls the legend of Horatius, who kept the bridge over the Tiber, and proves the metal of the modern Persian. The stand of four hundred cavalry against an invading host is an episode of military history of which a nation may be justly proud.

The New Member of the Railway Board.

"The Pioneer" remarks that the latest appointment to the Railway Board in the vacancy created by Sir H. P. Burt's retirement is a matter of particular interest in view of the recent discussion in the Legislative Council on the relative merits of State and Company management of the railways, because

As Mr. Gillan, the new President of the Board, is identified with neither interest, while Mr Anderson has always been a Company's man, it might naturally have been expected that a State Railway Agent would have been selected for the new appointment in order to keep the balance even.

It is quite refreshing to find "The Pioneer" in a critical attitude towards an official appointment but we are quickly disillusioned, and in the very next sentence we learn that "Mr. Couchman's appointment can hardly be criticised on this ground since until quite recently his entire Indian service was under Government." "Quite recently," of course, is a comparative term. In this case it means five years which is certainly long enough for Mr. Couchman to have acquired that "insight into the Companies' point of view" which with his "varied experience" "The Pioneer" thinks will make Mr. Couchman a valuable addition to the Railway Board. Amen!

The Belgians and The Amorites.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary to point out that the Old Testament furnishes a parallel to the treatment of Belgium by Germany. Substitute "King Albert" for King Sihon and "Belgians" for Amorites and the parallel is complete. The quotation is from the 21st chapter of Numbers.

And Israel sent messengers unto Sihon King of the Amorites saying, Let me pass through thy land; we will not turn into the fields or into the vineyards; we will not drink of the waters of the well but we will go along by the King's high-way until we be past thy borders. And Sihon would not suffer Israel to pass through his border; but Sihon gathered all his people together and went out against Israel, and he came to Jahaz (Liège) and fought against Israel. And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword and possessed his land. . . . But Israel dwelt in all the cities of the Amorites and in all the villages thereof . . . For there is a fire gone out, a flame from the cities of Sihon; it has consumed Ar (Louvain). Woe unto thee, thou art undone, O people of Chemosh (Malines). We have shot at them; Heshbon (Tirlemont) is perished and we have laid them waste. Thus Israel dwelt in the land of the Amorites.

It is but right to point out that there is nothing to show that Israel had at any time guaranteed the integrity of the Amorite territories.

The Grand Duke Nicholas.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, who has been contributing a series of striking articles to "The Times" on Russia and the war, gives an interesting sketch of the personality of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the last of them.

The Grand Duke has supplied in this campaign elements that have made final success possible for the Russians. He is a big man with a far-reaching vision, political acumen, and a determination to wade steadily forward to victory irrespective of all obstacles and all temporary set-backs. He has had sufficient intuition of men's characters to surround himself at his Headquarters with men of capacity. What he himself lacks he has realized and remedied by placing men about him who do possess it. His Chief of Staff is a masterly strategist, while in his other departments he has picked men each of whom is the best that Russia can produce. He himself, with an iron character and incomparable determination, binds the whole into a cohesive unit. In the Army he is an absolute autocrat. He has one fixed idea, and that is the success of Russia, regardless of cost. For once, Russia has a Commander-in-Chief and a General Staff who have but one criterion and one standard—success and efficiency. The Generalissimo is a big enough man to listen to others and, if need be, to change his mind even at the eleventh hour. I think he takes no great pride in dictating to others or in making the plans himself. * * * * Against the Austrians, who are outclassed by the Russians, his campaigns have ever been of the offensive type and almost universally successful. Wherever possible he has made the Germans come to him, and if one looks back over the last few months one comes to realize that his policy of drawing the Germans on and on; always weakening them and making them pay heavily for every foot of advance has cost the Germans more in men and moral than any operations that have taken place since the attacks aimed on Calais.

The Gokak Canal Scheme.

As stated in a Simla telegram in our columns yesterday the Secretary of State has given his sanction to the execution as a protective irrigation work of the Gokak Canal extension project in the Bombay Presidency, the full investigation of which was recommended by the Irrigation Commission. The existing Gokak Canal is a small work of limited scope, which derives its supplies from the Ghatprabha, a tributary of the Kistna, and serves to irrigate annually an area of little more than 8,000 acres. The cost and scope of the works now sanctioned so far surpass those of the existing works that the scheme practically amounts to the creation of a new irrigation system. One of the valleys down which the Ghatprabha River pursues its way through the ghats provides exceptional facilities for the storage of the abundant monsoon supplies, which at present descend uselessly to the sea and at a point named Daddi, it is proposed to construct a dam which will have the effect of impounding 18,344 million cubic feet of water and will provide the means for a large extension of irrigation.

The Area Affected.

An area of no less than 493,000 acres of which 132,000 acres will be irrigated will be commanded in parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts, which at present are frequently exposed to the ravages of famine. Besides extending the benefits of irrigation to British territory the project will command extensive areas in the Native States of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Sangli, and Kurundwad. The cost is estimate at Rs. 197 lakhs and the net revenue of full development is expected to reach Rs. 832,000 per annum, while this project is not classed as a financially productive work. In respect of direct receipts the benefits which result from the insurance of an extensive area against famine should render it a sound investment in the public interests.

Punitive Police in Burma.

The Government of Burma, in the person of Sir Harvey Adamson, seems to have very queer notions about the duties and scope of punitive police. It is difficult to imagine a more oppressive and reactionary measure than the one which the Burma Government have adopted. According to them in the districts of Pegu and Hanthawaddy there exists a great deal of crime, and the public require additional protection in the shape of more police. With this view the Government at once proceeds to inflict punitive police on these districts, with its usual taxation to be levied from the different localities. Punitive police should be employed in those tracts which are in a disturbed or dangerous state. But it is monstrous that villagers, who are suffering from the crimes of desperadoes and the inability of the ordinary police to cope with them, should be made to suffer a further infliction in the shape of punitive police. Surely the remedy is to increase the number and efficiency of the ordinary police?

"LOVE TRIUMPHANT."

"Till I make thine enemies thy footstool."

I.

They call to Science, Wealth, and Art
To aid their cause, their righteous hate;
But on the heights I stand apart.
I am immortal! I can wait!

II.

They bring to me their tales of grief,
Of waste and ruin, sin and shame;
And still my touch can bring relief,
Or kindle courage, like a flame.

III.

But in their strife no part I take,
And howsoe'er the day may go,
My heart with woe shall never break,
My tears of rage shall never flow!

IV.

These giant-hopes, these towering schemes,
Conceived beneath a blood-red star,
These frantic feuds, and nightmare dreams—
I know them, for the things they are.

V.

I see the mist; I feel the cloud
That rolls between me and my own!
But, through the vast acclaiming crowd,
I yet shall journey to my throne.

VI.

What matter though men think me dumb
And blind, in this their hour of fate?
Mine is the Hour that can but come!
Immortal Love knows how to wait.

VII.

. . . . .

Yet, sometimes, when the nights are long,
Half-wroth, I muse, with pulse astir;
And murmur: "Art thou *still* so strong,
O fallen, disproved Lucifer?"

G. M. HORT, in "The Nation."

Official and Personal.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is now staying at Government House, Lucknow, as the guest of Sir James Meston.

Sir Reginald Craddock, who has been touring in Bengal and the Punjab, arrived at Simla, yesterday.

Mr. Claude Hill, officiating Education Member, reached Simla, yesterday evening, and took charge of his office under the usual salutes. Mr. Hill's stay in the Education Department will be brief as he will succeed Sir Robert Carlyle as Revenue Member on July 4th.

Mr. Clark, the Commerce Member, is due to reach Simla on the 15th and Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member on the 21st instant.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Member of Council, left Bombay for Poona, last night, where he stays until to-morrow evening at No. 4, Queen's Gardens, when he proceeds to Mahableshwar, and will reside at "Valley View."

We understand that Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar.-at-Law, has now decided to withdraw his candiature for the vacant University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

ANDLO-INDIAN OFFICERS WITH THE NEW ARMY,

On March 9 in the House of Commons Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for War if his attention had been drawn to the hardship imposed upon officers of the Indian Army who had been posted for training duties with the New Army in England, in that they had to pay for their billets and rations, while all the other officers of the same regiment got those items free; whether officers of the Indian Army were charged rent for Government quarters if they happened to be quartered in them, while officers of the British Army were not so charged; and whether steps could be taken to put these various officers on an equal footing in these respects.

Mr. Harold Baker (who replied) said: These officers are drawing Indian rates of pay, which are generally much higher than British rates and are consequently being treated under the Indian code, which provides for certain stoppages.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In the House of Lords on March 16, Earl Curzon of Kedleston asked the Secretary of State for India what was the present position of affairs at Ahwaz in South-West Persia, and Kurna on the Tigris; and whether he could give any further information as to the recent fighting in the neighbourhood of both places, and as to the adequacy of the Indian forces there employed.

The Marquess of Crewe said he could not give any very particular information as regarded the recent fighting beyond the tolerably full accounts which had been published in the newspapers. The circumstances had not been anxious in character, but there had been some hard fighting. In order to make the position not merely perfectly secure—he would be sorry to say it had ever been anything else—but to make it thoroughly strong, considerable reinforcements were on their way and would bring the force up to what in proportion to the work it had to do and the strength of the enemy it had to meet might be described as a considerable army. He would be glad to show the noble earl information in relation to these operations

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL FIGHT?

BASELESS REPORTS.

RUSSIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' ANTI-WAR AGITATION.

Numerous telegrams from Scandinavia reporting a naval engagement in the North Sea have been released after being held up for some days. Reuter, however, is authoritatively informed that there is not a word of truth in the reports.

The French advance on the western edge of the Bois Le Pretre is considered most important. It means that the French command the entire wood and threaten Saint Mihiel, which is fed by a light railway from Metz.

German attacks on the trenches in Hamel Bois on Saturday night were repulsed after a hand to hand fight. There was sharp fighting all night in Argonne, when the Allies destroyed a blockhouse and captured trenches.

In Belgium, on the Aisne, and in Champagne, there have been artillery actions. Progress between the Meuse and Moselle is confirmed.

The enemy attacked the Russians on the southern slopes of the Carpathians and were repulsed with enormous losses. A whole battalion was captured.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, the only German warship which was on the high seas, has put in at Newport News short of coal and provisions.

The peace section of the German Socialists have distributed pamphlets signed by some of the leaders, declaring that the lower classes do not agree with the pro-war policy. The pamphlet adds that protests against the continuation of the war are daily increasing, and demands that terms of peace should be published by the belligerents.

GERMANS' UNCIVILISED METHODS.

WELLS POISONED IN SOUTH AFRICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPETOWN, April 11.

The British forces advancing from Aus have found that the Germans have poisoned the wells, contrary to all the rules of civilised warfare. Numerous land mines have been exploded harmlessly.

MISHAP TO GUERNSEY STEAMER.

RUNS ASHORE IN THE DARK.

LONDON, April 11.

Twelve survivors of the steamer Guernsey have reached Southampton. They relate that the vessel ran ashore in darkness. The ...tain and six of the crew are missing.

...IRE IN TOBACCO STORE.

...R OF A MILLION DAMAGE.

LONDON, April 11.

... the extent of a quarter- ... has been done by fire at ...ck Warehouse, Liverpool, the ... store in the Empire.

REPORTS OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

"NOT A WORD OF TRUTH."

REPORTS OF NAVAL FIGHTING.

"NOT A WORD OF TRUTH."

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12.

Numerous telegrams from Scandinavia reporting a naval engagement in the North Sea were released after being held up for some days.

Reuter, however, is authoritatively informed that there is not a word of truth in the reports.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CHRISTIANIA, April 12, 4-35 a.m.

The captain of the Nestfos reports that while voyaging from Manchester on Wednesday he passed seventy miles west of Utsire, fourteen large German cruisers steaming northwards.

Pilots arrived at Haugesund state that they saw a fleet of twenty-one warships, fifty kilometres south of Bergen, but were unable to determine their nationality.

The Norwegian steamer Kronstadt has arrived at Aarhus (Jutland) and reports that she saw gun-flashes for an hour on Thursday night, a hundred miles from the Norwegian coast. The gale drowned the sound of the guns.

LONDON, April 11.

Belated telegrams from Norway report that heavy and prolonged firing was heard at Bergen on Friday and beams of searchlights were observed at sea. There is no explanation of what happened.

Bergen is a seaport in the west of Norway and the second city of the Kingdom, situated on the promontory of a deep bay.

ENEMY'S WIRELESS STATION DISCOVERED.

GERMAN LINER ORDERED FROM FLUSHING.

LONDON, April 12.

The Dutch authorities have ordered the Norddeutsche liner Main, lying in Flushing roads since the beginning of the war, to leave on Monday morning. The Main will probably go to Antwerp.

It is reported from Rotterdam that intercepted wireless directed attention to the Main, which appeared to be deserted.

A search revealed that her wireless was in full working order wires being ingeniously hidden in the masts, rigging and ladders.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

ARRIVES AT NEWPORT NEWS.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 12.

The German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived here at six on Sunday morning and reported that she was short of coal and provisions. She anchored in the Prinz Eitel's former position.

LONDON, April 12.

The German armed merchantman Kronprinz Wilhelm had 66 cases of beri-beri on board.

The captain says he had only 25 tons of coal and scanty provisions.

The only neutral ship she sank was the Semantha, with wheat for the British forces.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

PETTY-OFFICER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

PARIS, April 11.

During the fighting in the Dardanelles the Suffren was hit by a six-inch shell w ich set fire to some ammunition.

A petty-officer in the magazine broke the scuttles of the casement and opened the water-valves and flooded the magazine.

Then with trepidation, he approached the commander, having acted without orders.

He was, however, warmly congratulated and mentioned in despatches.

DEATH OF GENERAL LOMAX.

LONDON, April 12.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General S. H. Lomax.

IMPORTANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

COMMAND OF BOIS LE PRETRE

ST. MIHIEL THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 11.

The French advance on the western edge of the Bois Le Pretre is most important. It means tha the French command the entire wood and threaten Saint Mihiel, which is fed by a light railway from Metz.

SHARP FIGHTING IN ARGONNE

FRESH TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 11.

Last evening's communiqué said:—North of Albert German attacks on our trenches in Hamel Bois, Thiepval, on Saturday night were repulsed after a hand to hand fight.

There was sharp fighting all night in Argonne. We destroyed a blockhouse, captured three-hundred metres of trenches and repulsed two counter-attacks.

We captured a fresh line of trenches in the Bois d'Ailly on Saturday evening.

Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the station and foundry at Bruges.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FRESH TRENCHES CAPTURED IN WOEVRE.

PARIS, April 11.

The communiqué says:—In Belgium, on the Aisne and in Champagne there have been artillery actions.

The progress between the Meuse and Moselle reported last night is confirmed. We captured fresh trenches on the east side of Bois de Montmare and repulsed counter-attacks.

We advanced to the western edge of Bois le Pretre. There have been snow, rain and wind throughout the day.

SECOND CANADIAN FORCE.

OTTAWA, April 12.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, announced in Parliament, to-day, that the second Canadian force would be despatched in the near future in response to the request of Lord Kitchener. (Loud cheers.)

He announced that it had received a precise training in accordance with the experience of the European campaign.

Canada had 101,560 men in uniform.

Should the war last a year 150,000 would be required from Canada.

BISHOP OF LONDON AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, April 12.

The Bishop of London has visited the entire British front.

The services he has held, have been enormously successful.

The Bishop was often within the range of German guns, and the officers responsible for his safety had many anxious moments.

He had magnificent congregations.

The attendance was voluntary, but all possible seemed to be present.

LATER.

The Bishop of London held services in picturesque surroundings, amid massed cavalry, or in immense hangar of flying corps, or in parks of Army Service Corps, amid lorries. The Bishop said simple prayers of consecration among groups of British graves. He held three confirmations, several of the men coming straight from the trenches, caked with mud. Never were simple British hymns such as "Rock of Ages," etc., sung more impressively than to the accompaniment of the booming of guns.

ESCAPED GERMAN OFFICERS' RECAPTURE.

LONDON, April 11.

The two German officers who escaped from the concentration camp in Denbigh ...shire have been recaptured after wander... ...s in the mountains for a week.

ANOTHER CARPATHIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S FIERCE ATTACK REPULSED.

WHOLE BATTALION CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 11.

A communiqué says:—The enemy in serried columns supported by artillery fiercely attacked on Friday and the following night our columns descending the southern slopes of the Carpathians but were repulsed with enormous losses.

We captured a whole battalion. We carried several heights in the direction of Uszok, making further captures.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

CUNARD COMPANY QUOTING BLACK SEA RATES.

LONDON, April 11.

The Cunard Company has issued an announcement that it is prepared to quote prospective rates for freights to Smyrna, Constantinople and the Black Sea.

GERMANY'S DEFIANCE.

STRONG AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The German Note has caused intense indignation.

The "Herald" says it is intended to be an act of deliberate disrespect and defiance towards the American Government. If Count Bernstorff is not immediately recalled no time should be lost in giving him his passports.

SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMERS

GERMANY'S DEFENCE.

THE HAGUE, April 12.

Germany's reply to the Dutch Note expresses the opinion that the treatment of the Dutch steamer Medea, as well as of the Batavier 5 and the Zaanstroom was in accordance with the Declaration of London.

Germany has decided to submit the question of justification to the Prize Court as speedily as possible.

The Note says no question exists of changed German attitude towards the Netherlands.

HARRISON LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 12.

The Harrison liner Wayfarer 9600 tons has been torpedoed off the Scilly Isles.

She is being towed to Queenstown.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 12.

The French steamer Frederic Frank has been torpedoed off Start Point. She was towed to Plymouth.

GENERAL BOTHA AND THE WARSHIP BOTHA.

LONDON, April 12.

The Press Bureau announces that the captain, officers and crew of the warship Botha have telegraphed their good wishes to General Botha, and hope that the vessel may win further fame for a name already honoured throughout the Empire.

General Botha has replied assuring them of his highest appreciation of the message. He feels sure that they will create glorious records, and wishes them success and God's blessing in their noble task.

GREAT RECOVERY OF TRADE.

PARIS, April 11.

Revenue returns for March show a continuance of the great recovery of trade. Customs figures are higher than those for March 1914.

SOCIALISTS' PEACE PROPAGANDA

GERMAN PROLETARIAT AGAINST WAR.

PUBLICATION OF PEACE CONDITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, April 11.

The section of the German Socialists favouring peace have distributed pamphlets signed by Liebnecht, Ledebour and others declaring that the German proletariat does not agree with the pro-war policy of a section.

The pamphlet adds that protests against the continuation of the war are daily increasing in Germany and demands that the belligerents shall publish peace conditions which the press should be allowed to discuss.

GERMAN PEACE MANOEUVRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 12.

The renewal of peace talk in Washington is attributed by the American press to German inspiration.

One of the German peace manœuvres takes the form of a long interview with the Pope, who is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that might prolong the struggle.

YOUNG TURKS' THREAT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, April 12.

A telegram to "The Times" from Sofia says that Von der Goltz's mission to Berlin, also that of Halil Bey, was in connection with the urgent demand of the Young Turks that three hundred thousand Germans should be sent across the Danube in order to rush Serbia, intimidate Bulgaria and open a road for munitions for Turkey.

In the event of refusal, the Young Turks threaten to make peace with the Allies.

REPORTED GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 12.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The correspondent of "The Times" in New York says that the Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" states that Germany has informally communicated to the American Government her willingness to discuss peace proposals from the Allies. Germany is ready to agree to the restoration of *status quo antie* in Europe, which means no extension of territory for any belligerent. She will consent to evacuate Belgium but will not pay any indemnity. Though she is prepared to purchase the Congo for a reasonable price she would demand the redistribution of the colonies of the belligerents, particularly in Africa. Further, she proposes that Great Britain and other nations shall enter into an agreement, establishing "the freedom of the seas" and immunity of all commerce from attack in time of war.

BRITISH WORKERS' PATRIOTISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 12.

A meeting at Newcastle of the delegates of twenty-one engineering and shipbuilding trades unions have sent a message to Mr. Asquith welcoming the appointment of the munitions committee, and saying: "We do not want any more speeches about the failings of workers, employers or Government; we want to pull together and get on with it. Tell Lord Kitchener we shall deliver the goods. The workingman of the North-East coast will do his bit."

APPEAL FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

MELBOURNE, April 12.

The Catholic and Anglican Archbishops have appealed for total abstinence during the war.

Splendid general rains in Victoria continue, completely changing the agricultural outlook.

SITUATION IN ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS RENEWED.

PEOPLE CLAMOURING FOR WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12.

Imposing war demonstrations were held at Brescia, where twenty-thousand people clamoured for war, Naples, where Garibaldi spoke, Leghorn and Como. Would-be demonstrators at Rome were dispersed and several arrests were made.

GERMAN DECEPTION IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 12.

A telegram from Paris states that the Roumanian authorities discovered that the heavy baggage of German and Austrian diplomatic couriers contained spare gun parts, etc.

Severe measures have been taken to prevent a recurrance of the practice.

GREEK ELECTIONS.

ATHENS, April 12.

The Venizelos and Rhalli parties have amalgamated for the forthcoming elections, and their success is anticipated.

M. Rhalli will probably form a Ministry.

M. Venizelos is going abroad for a sea trip to recuperate.

M. VENIZELOS WITHDRAWS FROM POLITICS.

ATHENS, April 11.

Notwithstanding the efforts of his supporters, M. Venizelos announced at a private meeting that his decision to withdraw from politics was irrevocable.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON THE CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 10th:—In the Dardanelles mine-sweeping at the entrance islet of Chanak continues nightly by dragging vessels under direction of two large ships.

The French force under General De Amade destined to join the Allied Fleets and British forces, has been disembarked at Alexandria and it is resting and completing organization, but ready to re-embark when required.

The Russians continue to progress in the Carpathians. They now hold over 70 miles of the principal chain and have therefore a dominating position overlooking the most northerly part of Hungary. The Uszok Pass is evidently not yet in their hands, but having crossed the chain to the west of it they now threaten the railway running over it and when they have secured this pass and Beskit next it east-wards, they will have at their disposal a wide line of deployment and three railways.

In the west the French have continued the offensive and captured the important position of Les Eparges eleven miles south west of Verdun and dominating the plain of Woevre. They have thus attained one of the principal objectives of the operation during the last few days.

THE ALLIES' SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—The military correspondent of "The Times" says:—The important operations now progressing in the Carpathians and Woevre, are constitutive of the opening of an Allied offensive for a summer campaign and must be considered not isolated acts but part of the general plan and we must anticipate designs of a higher command in the east and the west will be dominated by a fixed intention to conduct the war in common and strike simultaneously and with all the forces united.

The Carpathian sector, now being subjected to such severe pressure, is only a part of the general Russian front and when the Grand Duke is ready to deliver a general attack it will not be with one army alone, for the Russians have at least ten, if not more armies in the field. The offensive will be on a large scale and it is not a case of whether it will take place, but only where and when. The actual date when the Allies in the East and West will be able to move forward and engage the enemy closely depends upon many complex political and military considerations including the fortunes of the secondary operations the state of the ground, arrival of new armies at the front and provision, ammunition and arms.

EXPLOITS OF INDIA'S ARMY.

NO DEMORALISATION.

"MODELS OF DASH AND SKILL."

The following candid appreciation of the valour of Indian troops by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett appears in the "Daily Telegraph":—

In the recent successful attack on Neuve Chapelle it is stated that the honours were shared by the 4th Corps and a portion of the Indian Army. At the commencement of the war many false estimates were made as to the role which the Indians would play on a European battlefield. There were some who said they would prove the equal of any European troops, and that the Germans would meet with a great and disagreeable surprise when they encountered the Gurkhas and the Sikhs and the Pathans for the first time. Other critics shook their heads sadly. They argued: "The Indians are no doubt excellent soldiers for a country like India, and are very ably trained, but they have always been taught to believe that the white man is their master, and will, therefore, not face an army like the German with any confidence. They will not stand modern shell fire, which they have never been accustomed to face, and a European winter will knock the life and courage out of them."

Those who formed a too exaggerated estimate of the prowess of the Indians were wrong, but no more so than those who prognosied the most doleful results from the experiment. The Indian Army has more than proved its excellence and its capacity to fight side by side with our Regular troops. The soldiers of India are, perhaps, the most highly trained in the world. They are nearly all 'long-service men, who know their job thoroughly from A to Z. They are hardy, brave, and full of cheerfulness in the field. The regiments have, with one or two exceptions, almost invariably given a good account of themselves in face of the enemy.

Some of their counter attacks have been models of dash and skill. They are, in fact, above all else, good in attack. This is generally the case with highly-trained troops. Their behaviour in face of the enemy largely depends on the leading of their white officers. As long as they have had their officers with them they have never turned back or shown signs of demoralisation. Unfortunately, the losses have been very heavy amongst the officers, who can not be replaced at a moment's notice. One who was present during a recent attack on a village in the fighting round La Bassee for the possession of the brickfields and the railway triangle told me he had seen a mixed battalion make a most gallant charge and capture a village at the point of the bayonet.

UNUSED TO SHELL-FIRE.

The Germans counter-attacked and every white officer was placed hors de combat. The battalion was then left without a leader and abandoned the position. There was no panic or sudden flight. The men with no one to direct them, retired very slowly, bringing many of their wounded away. They came back for some distance, then halted under cover. Two officers were spared from another battalion to rally them. They were then led forward to the attack and retook the position. When they first arrived at the theatre of war they took some little time before they became accustomed to modern artillery fire. Since the Indian Mutiny the Indian Army has never had to face any sort of shell-fire, except in the expedition to Pekin. All the campaigns in which it has taken part have been against hill-men, who are without this arm.

There is no native Indian artillery except some mountain mule batteries, and therefore the men were very ignorant of its employment and effects. The Indian mind could not at first, under these circumstances appreciate the tremendous and decisive role that artillery fire plays in modern warfare. Probably not as much care had been taken to teach the men what constitutes cover against various forms of shell-fire as in our own army, and they had to learn by actual experience after their arrival at the front.

It can easily be understood what the first impression on the Indian mind must have been when the white puffs of shrapnel began bursting over their heads, intermingled with the deafening and devastating reports of the high explosive howitzers. Their enemy was invisible. They could not see who was firing at them nor whence the shells arrived. Under these circumstances it is astonishing how well the Indian troops stood the strain. Quite apart from the shell-fire, the Indians have had to face all through this long and trying winter conditions of warfare to which they were totally unaccustomed. They are essentially an army trained for open order fighting. The Gurkhas for instance are hillmen, and adepts at scaling heights or crawling, unobserved, over broken ground, or making their way through dense forests. They possess an unerring instinct for finding their way.

PROUD OF THEIR UNIFORM.

Yet the Indians have faced these conditions without showing signs of demoralisation, and have borne their share of the task of holding the line with a courage and endurance worthy of soldiers of any of the European armies engaged.

I was talking to an Indian official who knew quite well the higher motives which have led to India's unhesitating response in assisting the Empire against the common enemy. Amongst the many disagreeable surprises to their preconceived ideas which the Germans have had to face during the war, nothing has come as a more disagreeable shock to them than the attitude of India. Their clumsy minds and primitive ideals of freedom have led them into a hopeless misconception of what really constitutes the inherent strength of our Empire. To them, one thing, and one alone, binds our Colonies and Dependencies to the Mother Country, and that is our command of the sea.

To the Germans, this is the great wall round a rotten and crumbling building. Once that wall is broken they fully believe that the building itself will collapse. They have overlooked all the finer points in the construction of our Empire. They know nothing of the gratitude which the peasants of India, who form 95 per cent. of the whole population, have for the liberty we have given them against internal aggression by safeguarding their earnings, regulating taxation and assuring to each the possession of his small holding. Then, again, they know no thing of the immense pride which our Colonies and Dependencies have in forming part of the greatest Commonwealth the world has ever known.

Where they expected to find hatred of British rule, because in their ignorance they judged our methods of governing by what their own would have been under similar circumstances, as exemplified in Alsace and Lorraine, they have found only loyalty and a determination to stand by England, at whatever cost. The Sikh and the Gurkha and the Pathan, however, know the truth. Each has a love for the officer who leads him, and a pride in the uniform he wears. That is why they have come in their thousands to fight side by side with our soldiers.

ASTONISHING FITNESS.

The health of the Indian Army has been astonishing, even to the most profound optimists. The ranks of the Indian battalions have shown a lesser percentage of sick throughout the winter than our own troops. In fact, there has scarcely been any sickness, except the trouble caused by wet feet, which was common to the whole army. This evil was greatly reduced by proper precautions. I do not know to whom the credit for the discovery of the simple remedy was due, but it has now been adopted by the whole army, with the result that the evil of frozen feet has fallen almost to zero.

Having heard so much of the sufferings of the poor Indians and of the cruelty in bringing them over to Europe to fight under such miserable atmospheric conditions, I expected to find in their ranks evident traces of the hardships of the winter, to see a race, naturally lean of limb, now worn to the skeleton stage, and to hear the winds of the north whistling through the uncovered bones of the children of the sun-baked plains. Also, I expected to see miserable groups gathered round camp fires, uncomplaining, but shivering, waiting with Oriental stoicism for the happy release of a bullet or a shell. But my illusions were immediately dispelled on visiting the Indians in their rest billets behind the firing line.

First, let me state a curious phenomenon. The lean Indian of tradition and Earl's Court has disappeared from Flanders. The entire army has put on weight in a manner baffling to experts this winter. Such good care has been taken of the men that they are now much fatter and in much better shape than when they left India. Perhaps they have lost, in common with the whole of the armies at the front, some of their marching powers; but this is only natural, after so much sitting in the trenches.

CASTE COMPLICATIONS.

Some will only touch flesh if the animal has been killed by having its throat cut; others, if the animal's head is severed from its body before it is dismembered. The susceptibilities of all the castes have to be catered for by the Army Service Corps, and the ancient rites and ceremonies are scrupulously observed. Thus, you cannot feed the Indian Army on frozen meat from Australia and New Zealand, which is how we feed all the rest of our troops; each caste has its own butchers at the base, who kill the animals according to the requirements of the particular sect which they represent, and then it has to be sorted out and distributed amongst the battalions. Yet, in spite of these complications, as far as I can gather, there has never been a hitch or a breakdown.

The clothing of the Indians has been most carefully attended to. Some of the battalions now present a strange appearance on the march. I saw a regiment of Gurkhas coming in from a fifteen-mile march through a sea of mud. The men were remarkably healthy and cheerful. In addition to their very complete equipment they were hung round with every imaginable gift garment: waterproof capes, huge woollen mufflers, woollen caps, enormous cummerbunds, several pairs of gloves, and a mass of odds and ends, such as mittens, spare socks, handkerchiefs, etc. They receive these gifts with gratitude, and very often—not realising their proper use—they hang them on anywhere where they will catch, and grin with pleasure at each new acquisition.

All are on the very best terms with the French peasants, especially with the children, as you see Indians assisting their hosts in their household work, chopping up wood, carrying water, etc. The conduct of all ranks is apparently exemplary. I can say without fear of exaggeration that the whole of the Indian battalions I saw in the field or in billet bore a most excellent soldierly appearance. The men seemed perfectly contented with their lot, and showed no signs of homesickness or a longing for the end of the great struggle.

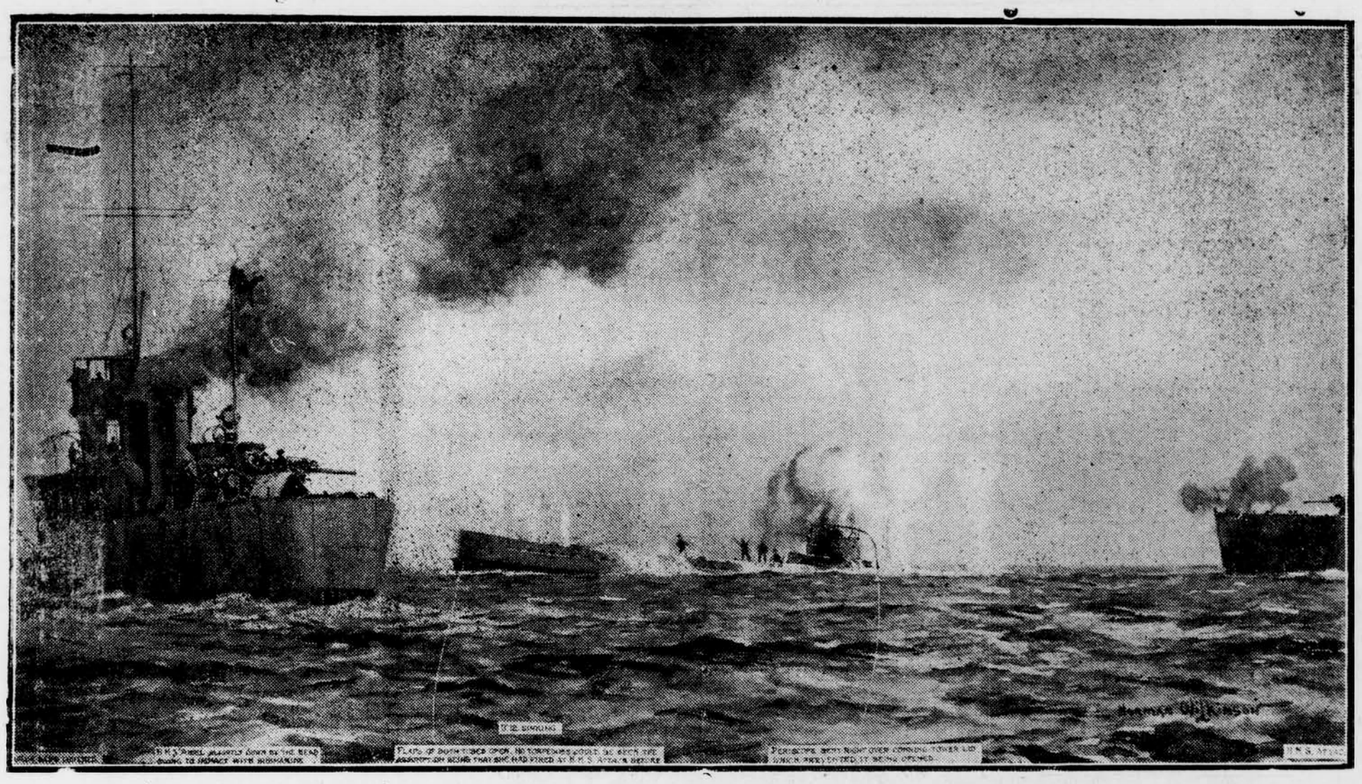
SPLENDID CAVALRY CORPS.

I was also fortunate enough to witness a review of an entire division of the splendid Indian Cavalry Corps behind the lines. The Indian cavalry have not had much chance of distinguishing themselves up to date, as the nature of the operations has prohibited their employment as a mounted arm. But certain regiments have taken their turn in the trenches and have given complete satisfaction. The cavalry are now billeted in villages which cover an area of 100 square miles. Yet the moment the signal is despatched from headquarters the whole corps could be mobilised and concentrated at the given rendezvous at short notice. The march past of an entire division through a French village was an inspiring spectacle.

The men looked in excellent shape and full of keenness and pride. You could not help feeling what a pity it is that they have no field for the work for which they are so thoroughly suited, and for which they have been so carefully trained. But their chance may come. If it does, it will be a sight for the gods to see our own men charging side by side with these lithe-limbed, turbaned warriors from the plains, with lances at the rest, amidst the retreating Prussian infantry in full flight for the Rhine.

The Australian horses have stood the winter well. Considering how they have been standing in mud and slime, there has been remarkably little foot trouble. The great difficulty has been to exercise them on the soft ground, but they are now rapidly getting back their muscle with the coming of the spring, and will be found quite ready when the great day arrives.

THE GERMAN "BLOCKADER" "U 12" RAMMED.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The picture shows the sinking of the German Pirate Submarine, "U-12" after being rammed by the British Destroyer Ariel.

MURDER CASES AND APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that a statement had been laid on the table of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi showing, province by province, for the years 1912 and 1913, the number of persons charged with murder in India, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by local Governments against such acquittals, and the number of persons sentenced to death as the result of such appeals; and whether he would arrange for the statement in question to be circulated with the votes.

Mr. Charles Roberts: Yes, Sir. I have now received the statement, and am circulating a copy with the votes to-day in reply to a question by Mr. Swift MacNeill.

INDIAN CIVILIAN PROBATIONERS AND THE WAR.

In the House of Commons on March 10 Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary for India whether, in the event of his being unable to substitute selection for examination for those who had intended entering for the Indian Civil Service but had instead joined the Army, he would consider the advisability of arranging that when the war is over an allotment of marks should be made to those candidates who had served in the Army so that men who had shown their patriotism might not be penalised.

Mr. Charles Roberts: A suggestion to this effect has been made and is under consideration, but I can make no statement at present.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, April 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain R. Gilliat, Connaughts.

Captain W. Lanyon, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Paterson, Artillery.

LONDON, April 11.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. Cinnamond, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. F. Eglington, South Staffordshires.

Captain Maltby, Welsh Fusiliers.

Major W. M. Stewart, Cameron Highlanders.

Second-Lieut. E. F. Tickell, Royal Engineers.

To-night's list contains 312 men killed, 770 wounded and 48 missing.

Principal sufferers are the Scots Fusiliers, Border Regiment, Liverpools, Gordons, Black Watch and Cameron Highlanders.

LONDON, April 10.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant A. Stone, Sherwoods.
Major L. Edwards, Lincolns.
Captain J. N. Phillips, Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. T. Trappes-Lomax, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant E. Wales, Lincolns.

To-night's list of casualties among men contains 403 killed and 835 wounded, still in connection with Neuve Chapelle. Chief sufferers are the Worcesters, Lincolns, Grenadiers, Black Watch, Berkshires, Seaforths and Manchesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The following are the names of officers in the 95th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

15th Sikhs—Subadar Gajjan Singh.

1st-2nd Gurkhas (attached 2nd Gurkhas)—Subadar Jagbir Thapa and Jamedar Sanman Singh Gurung.

1st-3rd Gurkhas (attached 2nd-3rd Gurkhas)—Jamedars Maniratan Buratheki and Jawan Singh Birman.

2nd-3rd Gurkhas—Jamedar Dhanraj Thapa.

WOUNDED.

21st Company, 3rd Sappers—Subadar Ismail Khan.

47th Sikhs—Bakhshi Singh.

52nd Sikhs (attached 59th Scinde Rifles)—Subadar Bachitter Singh.

58th Vaughan's Rifles—Subadar Karam Singh.

59th Scinde Rifles—Jamedar Khan Gul.

129th Baluchis—Jamedar Rustam Khan.

Guides Infantry (attached to 57th Wilde's Rifles)—Subadar Afzal Khan Hakimpur.

Military Police (attached to 1st Gurkhas)—Jamedar Dalbahadur Thapa.

THE FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

On March9 in the House of Commons Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would state the occasion and circumstances of the fighting in which Captain Shakespear, of the Indian Army and Indian Political Department, met his death in Arabia.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The fighting to which the hon. Member refers was a tribal engagement between the forces of the Wahabi Amir of Nejd and those of the Shammar Chief, between whom there is a hereditary feud. The former was victorious. Captain Shakespear, who was in company of the Amir of Nejd, was unfortunately killed at the beginning of the action. By his untimely death the public service has lost an able and gallant officer of great promise.

Sir John Jardine: Was Captain Shakespear at the time on a political commission in connexion with the great war?

Mr. Roberts: Will the hon. Member kindly put that question down?

IMPRESSMENT OF VESSELS

RATES OF PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 12.

The Government of India have now come to the following decision in consultation with the Secretary of State for India with regard to vessels requisitioned in this country:—

In the first place vessels requisitioned on or before the 31st December last are to be paid for at the rate of hire laid down in the charter concluded between Government and the owners. This rate will be observed for the whole period during which the vessels remains in Government service whether or not they were discharged and forthwith taken up again under the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance during this period.

In the case of vessels requisitioned on or after the 1st of January last payment is to be made at an advance rate of Rs. 10 and the claims of owners in regard to these vessels will be finally adjusted in consultation with the Secretary of State for India as soon as the Admiralty have decided what rates will be paid for ships requisitioned in the United Kingdom after 31st December, 1914.

The Secretary of State for India has been asked to give the Government of India the earliest possible intimation of the rates finally accepted for such vessels. The Government of India propose to appoint a committe to examine claims other than those which have reference to the rat of hire and an announcement will be made as soon as the committee is constituted.

OUDH TALUQDARS ASSOCIATION.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 12.

At a meeting of the British India Association the Maharaja of Balrampur presiding, it was resolved that his Majesty the King-Emperor be prayed to grant Lord Hardinge an extension of his term of office.

Regarding the High Court question the Association resolved that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner be raised to the status of a Chief Court eventually to be made into a separate High Court for Oudh.

The Association expressed great dissatisfaction with the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for an Executive Council and asked that the United Provinces should be granted a Governor-in-Council.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 12.

It is expected that the hospital ship Madras will be anchored at the South quay (Madras), by 8 a.m. on the morning of the 14th and that she will disembark her sick and wounded for Southern India, numbering about 75, at 4-30 p.m. when a special train will be drawn up alongside the ship. The ship is urgently required at Basra and it is therefore probable that she will leave for Bombay on the evening of the same day, the remainder of the sick and wounded on board, numbering about 120, being landed there.

It is hoped that Colonel Giffard will be able to give a lecture at the Victoria Hall on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., on the work and doings of the hospital ship Madras. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. Goudhi, Chief Officer of the Sukkur Municipality, who was carrying out a plague disinfection campaign at Sukkur himself contracted the disease and died on Sunday.

FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES.

MIGHTY FLEET IN ACTION.

A VIVID STORY.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following graphic account of the fighting in the Dardenelles (dated March 18) by Mr. G. Ward Price, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Tenedos appears in the Continental edition of the same paper:—

A five hours' heavy engagement between the Turkish forts and the Allied ships has been fought actually within the Dardanelles to-day.

Over the ridge of Kum Kale you plainly see from the top of a high hill called Mount St. Elias the first reach of the Dardanelles up to the narrow neck between Chanak and Kilid Bahr.

It was up and down this stretch of water that the largest vessels of the Allied Fleet steamed to-day for over four hours, hurling with sheets of flame from their heavy guns a constant succession of shells on the forts which guard the narrows at Chanak, while the Turkish batteries, with a frequency that lessened as the day went on, bashed back, with the difference that while the effects of the Allies' shells were continually manifest in columns of smoke and dust, signs of the damage they had wrought, a great number of the enemy's shots fell in the sea hundreds of yards from the bombarding ships, sending torrents of water towering harmlessly into the air. Not that the successes of the day have been won without cost. I saw several ships, French and British, struck by shells that raised volumes of white smoke, and one of the French squadron is toiling slowly home at this moment, down by the head and with a list to port, while several boatloads of men were being taken off her.

The ships left their stations between the Turkish and Asiatic coasts and Tenedos early this morning, and by eleven were steaming in line up the Dardanelles from the entrance.

It was 11.45 when the first notable hit was made by an English ship. I could see eight vessels, apparently all battleships, lying in line from the entrance up the Straits, the four middle ones grouped in pairs. The ship farthest up was lying alone and appeared to be the Queen Elizabeth.

I think it was she who fired a shot which exploded the powder magazine at Chanak. A great balloon of white smoke sprang up in the midst of the magazine, which leapt out from a fierce red flame, and reached a great height. It must have been a simply terrific explosion.

In the five minutes that followed this shot three more shells from the Queen Elizabeth fell practically on the same spot, and two minutes after yet another by the side of the smoking ruins.

Still the Turkish batteries, of which I could plainly see the flashes from three or four, continued to reply. The Turkish gunners seemed erratic, for alternating with these bad misses would be shells that hit the water close alongside one or other of the Allied battleships. Often shots would be fired in pairs.

At noon other ships were closing up on the Queen Elizabeth. I made out the Suffren in the line, and I thought I recognised the Agamemnon. Continuously a shoot of livid flame would spring out from the turrets of the Allied ships, that otherwise looked so unperturbed among the shells that danced in white fountains round them. Besides hospital ships, colliers, and a few destroyers and others, there were eight battleships, all pre-Dreadnoughts, left there, and now at noon six of them started off in line ahead towards the Straits. The English ships already within were passing farther up, and went out of sight under the Asiatic shore. Two French ships, which were now taking an active part in the bombardment, were bracketed by shells just now by a fort on the European side which I had not seen fire before. At 12.30 a shell falling on Chanak raised another high column of black smoke; and at 12.50, right at the top of a cliff on the European side, clouds of smoke and dust broke out as though a fort there had been located and destroyed.

MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

The bombarding ships were steaming constantly up and down, turning at each end of a stretch which was about a couple of miles long. Crimson flames from five separate discharges leapt from one British ship in half as many seconds just before one o'clock. An instant later she seemed to have been hit by an enemy shell and immediately fired again, but the last shot fell short into the sea by the European shore.

At 1.45 a division of eight destroyers in line steamed into the entrance of the Straits, and a little later the last two battleships from Tenedos joined the Dublin, patrolling outside. The destroyers held their course full-speed up the Straits, passing through the larger ships.

The Suffren, followed by the Bouvet, was now steaming for the entrance, whence at two o'clock a British ship emerged. Fire was now slacker.

At 2.45 a most striking effect was produced by a shell falling on Fort Kilid Bahr, which evidently exploded another magazine.

At 4.30 there were still eight vessels in the Straits, but the forts had practically ceased to fire. The action was over for the day, for Chanak was burning.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

LORD HALDANE'S MISTAKE.

GERMANY'S GOLD RESERVE.

"THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG."

NOT A "BLOCKADE" AT ALL

PROSPECTS OF RUBBER.

There was less business recorded on the Stock Exchange during mail-week, though oil shares continued in fair demand. The fixing of minimum prices by the Treasury has proved to be a justifiable measure under the circumstances, rescuing many from unpleasant consequences. Our correspondent discloses a few important details regarding Germany's vaunted gold reserves, and explains how the famous hoard at Spandau is being quietly drawn upon, in spite of Germany's statements to the contrary. The utter failure of the "mighty" submarine blockade is commented upon, and Mr. Asquith's estimate of the cost of the war evokes a little criticism.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 19.

The amount of business transacted in the Stock Exchange has not been so good this week. When last I wrote the number of daily deals had risen to over three thousand and, although the heavy fall that followed has since shown recovery, the volume is still considerably below that figure: On Thursday the bargains amounted to two thousand five hundred and ninety. Although oil shares have still been fairly prominent, they have fluctuated in strength; it seems as though the interest that had been paid to those in descriptions, is being diverted to rubber shares and to some extent to those of tea companies. With the rubber market I will deal later; as regards tea shares perhaps an opportunity will rise in my next letter. Tea has quietly but steadily been pressing forward during the last year or two in the Stock Exchange, and the widening market before long became a leading feature of the House. Armament shares have been adversely affected by Lord Kitchener's statement regarding the part the Government is to take in the practical working of factories and workshops. A bitter speech was made by Sir Robert Hadfield, the head of a great Sheffield steel firm, at the annual meeting. He stated that he warned Lord Haldane years ago, when that statesman was at the head of the War Office. The firm had set up plant that would have dealt with the present requirements, and this plant the present Lord Chancellor examined. But Lord Haldane was convinced of the peaceful intentions of Germany, so, after warning the War Office, the firm was finally obliged to disband its valuable plant. Capable of producing an immense number of shrapnel and other shells it was lost to the nation. The speech is interesting as reflecting the feeling of the controllers of some of the big armament companies at the present time.

Home Rails have been a fairly good market, while some attention continues to be paid to South African shares. Among industrials dealings with fluctuating prices have taken place in Marconis and Borax Deferred.

MINIMUM PRICE POLICY.

It does not require much imagination for any one even so far away as Bombay, to realise the many complications that have subsequently resulted from the necessary steps that were taken by the authorities to deal with the unprecedented conditions that arose in the City at the outbreak of war. The most important of these concern the fixing of minimum prices. That the plans adopted by the Treasury have been justified may be gathered from the fact that several firms of undoubted probity and business acumen were saved from ruin. I have in mind the circumstances of at least one firm who were decidedly insolvent, but who thanks to the action of the Government, have since been able to put their house in order and are now quite sound. Although the Government list of minimum prices has had many critics in the Stock Exchange itself, it has had more among banks and insurance offices. The great difficulty that has arisen from the minimum price policy has been the impossibility of allowing anything like constant revision. Obviously those who have purchased on the scale fixed would have lost all confidence had there been any prospect of frequent change. As I write the Stock Exchange Committee for general purposes has just received a revised list of prices from the Treasury. The letter announcing the change is couched in decided language. The Government makes it clear that constant revision is strongly disapproved of. No mention by the way, is made of accumulated dividends, a subject that has been agitating the minds of bankers, in particular. The new price fixed for Consols is 66½ as against 68½, and most of the other quotations have been arranged on a corresponding scale.

BUSINESS FAR FROM "AS USUAL."

Here is a case of difficult development resulting from war, for which as in the case of other difficulties, a solution is being found by subsequent circumstances. In July last I wrote about an issue made by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Company of £600,000 five and a half per cent. guaranteed Bonds in the Ottoman Docks, Arsenal and Naval Construction Company. When war broke out with Turkey the Sultan dissolved the enterprise. Fortunately, scarcely any of the money subscribed had left the country and the general expectation was that the promoters would return the subscriptions. But Messrs. Vickers do not seem to have taken this view, with the result that the Trustees, Executors and Securities Corporation have brought an action in the Court of Chancery. In the meanwhile a large private subscriber has gone to law on the subject and is likely to have the claim settled before the claim of the Corporation matures. All these cases deal with matters of pure finance, but needless to say there are many questions in the mercantile world resulting largely from the congested state of the docks that force home the fact that business is far from being "as usual."

TELL-TALE BAGS.

It would be well if those who instruct us so glibly on the economic conditions of Germany, study statistics less and give greater consideration to the psychological side of the question. The object of the German authorities, ever since the commencement of the war has been to mislead. They have mislead their own people at home as well as their enemies abroad. I have never believed in the much vaunted gold reserves of the Reichsbank and several circumstances have come to light to conform this view. Some time ago I stated that it was probable that the Reichsbank was including certain securities as part of this gold reserve, though of course, they are not gold at all. And now a correspondent writes to a leading journal recalling the fact that some years ago one Goldberg, among the foremost and most influential financiers of Germany, distinctly stated that the Government had the right to include certain securities as published gold reserves. It will be in the recollection of your readers that the ominous cessation of the publication of the figures of the Bank of Vienna must also be taken into consideration when trying to probe the truth of finance in Berlin But, most significant of all, is the news published in the "Times" of Thursday. It leaves it beyond doubt that despite all statements to the contrary in Berlin, the famous hoard of gold kept for any warlike emergency in the strong rooms of the fortress of Spandau, is being drawn upon. The nucleus of this war chest was six millions sterling placed there after the Franco-Prussian war, being part of the indemnity paid by France. A considerable amount of this, in English sovereigns bearing the image of Queen Victoria, has been shipped to London through a neutral country. Thus the "cat is out of the bag." Germany's last line of gold reserves is being tapped. Any doubt that may have been felt regarding the identity of these coins has been set at rest by the fact that they have been received in bags bearing the original Bank of England labels of 1872. The coins themselves, although forty-three years old, are as fresh as when they just left the mint and have obviously not been in circulation. It was careless of the German authorities not to destroy the bags which have so opportunely made their appearance on the morrow of the statement by Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, that in respect of her stock of gold, Germany is better off than Great Britain, France or Russia.

A RIDICULOUS "BLOCKADE."

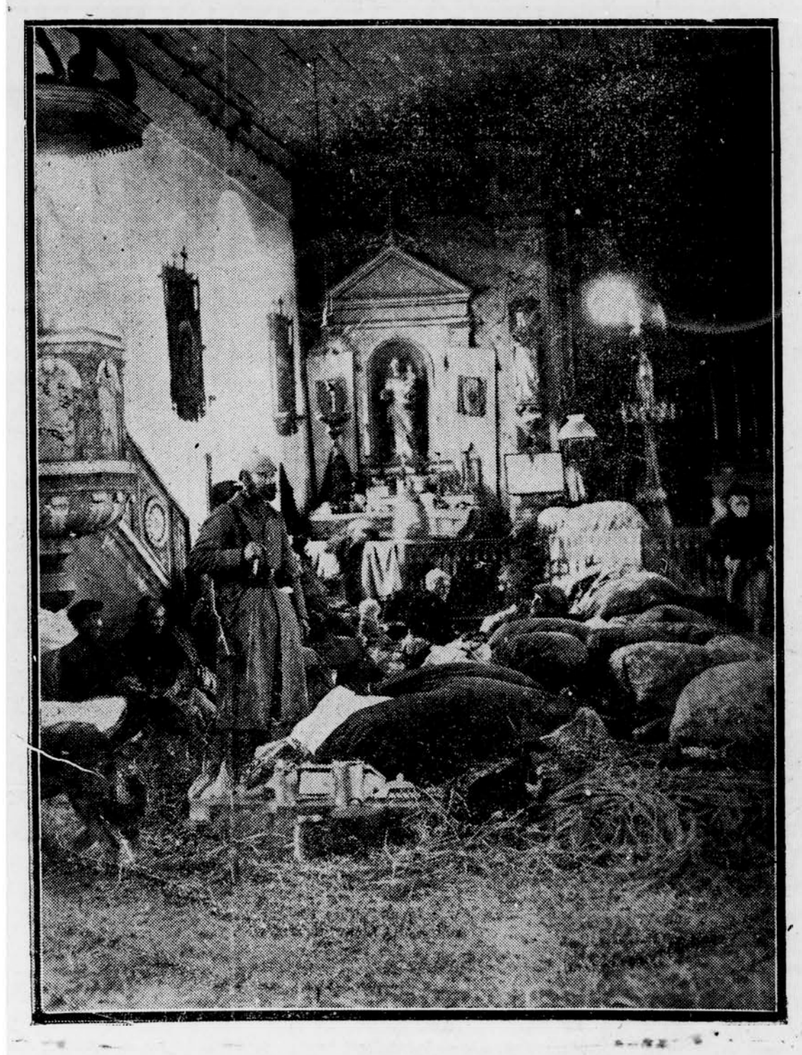
The Germans use big words for small matters and were we an emotional people, the "mighty" submarine blockade threatened by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, followed by piratical destruction of merchant ships might have caused excitement. But after all even the Germans are not prompted in their actions merely by the desire to spill the blood of a few peaceful merchant sailors. There was the obvious intention to terrify the nation, cause trouble between Great Britain and Neutrals, and seriously hamper our trade. In the two former objects failure has been complete. In that, the disappointment of the Grand Admiral must be nothing to his chagrin on studying the trade returns for February. The "frightful" blockade came into force in the middle of February. Yet there was an increase in our imports of £2,619,789 or 2 per cent. as compared with January; it must be borne in mind that there are three more days in the latter month. As compared with February of last year the increase £3,215,163 works out at 5.2 per cent. Even allowing for a rise in values the figures reduce the so-called submarine seige to a mere inconvenience and render the term blockade ridiculous.

COST OF THE WAR.

Was Mr. Asquith correct when he estimated the direct cost of the war to Great Britain, up to the end of July at five hundred millions? According to Mr. Edgar Crammond a leading authority who has read a paper on the subject before the Royal Statistical Society, Mr. Asquith's figures were below the mark. Mr. Crammond puts the cost for a whole year at seven hundred and eight millions. Statistics are nearly always irritating in their lack of finality and one of the few people who have shown a true sense of prophecy in these matters during recent years has been Lord Kitchener. But it may be that the ultimate results will probably show a total between the figures given by Mr. Crammond and those of the Prime Minister. The former gives the total expenditure for a whole year to the various states involved at three thousand three hundred and ninty-eight millions; to which he adds losses to property, lives etc., at nine thousand one hundred and forty-eight millions.

RUBBER PROSPECTS.

The boom in rubber shares has now become a back chapter of financial history and the market can now be regard as consisting of a number of steady-going companies that are leading quite respectable lives, without the temptation of false finance and illegitimate profits that result from booming markets. The price of the commodity during the past two years has been interesting. For instance throughout last year the price of Para stood at an average price of 7¾d. per pound, above that of the Middle East, and the same disparity in quotations characterised the preceding year. When 1915 opened Para rubber still had the advantage in price but now the one price has fallen and the other improved until there is practically no difference in the quotations. The most promising factor of the market is the success with which many of the smaller companies are surviving the declaration of war, which was expected to sound their death-knell. Germany took a great quantity of the world's consumption of rubber, but an examination of details reveals the fact that the closing of that market is not so serious as might at first have been imagined, especially in view of the advantage to the industry arising out of the war; the greater demand for motor vehicles of all kind, at and to the fields of operations, to say nothing of the enormous wastage that will have to be made good. Apart from the actual destruction of the commodity in the shape of tyres, etc., the great loss of horses will have to be replaced to a great extent by vehicles using rubber tyres. This replacing of wasted materials will have to be effected by Germany and Austria as well as other belligerent countries after the war. Last year the rubber production of the world amounted to 121,000 tons. Of this the United States took 47 per cent, Great Britain took 15 per cent., Russia 12 per cent. and Germany 11 per cent. Of the total output 72,000 tons. came from plantation companies in Asia; 37,000 tons. from Brazil and the balance from other parts of the world.



Underwood War Service.

Aged French refugees whose houses are destroyed are now living in their little village church well guarded by German soldiers.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Mar. 16. Lord Harris asked his Majesty's Government whether Territorial officers and men now serving in India were receiving the same pay and allowances as officers and men of the Regular Army serving there.

The Marquess of Crewe stated that Territorial officers received the same pay and allowances as officers of Regular British units, only, there was a slight advantage in the case of the Artillery Territorial officer. In the case of the men the rate of pay was precisely the same as the Regulars. In some respects the Territorials no doubt did not come off as well as the Regulars. There was, for example, the question of proficiency pay, for which the Territorial and the Regular were equally eligible, but for which by the circumstances of the case Territorials did not as often become qualified. The compulsory family allotment worked in some measure detrimentally for the Territorials, for as none of their wives were on the strength of their regiments they incurred this charge to a larger extent than the Regular did. In addition, a far greater number of them were married men. In England the Territorials drew fixed service rations, while in India they were fed on the peace scale. This partially accounted for complaints of inadequacy. It was a matter deserving further careful consideration.

The Earl of Selborne said that Hampshire troops went to India at the beginning of the war and that the country was now teeming with complaints of the men. His attention had been called to extracts from the letters of 12 different men who wrote that they were less well paid and worse fed in India than in England. They asked their families to send them money to buy necessaries. There was one case of a man who sold his shirt and his boots to obtain money for the purpose, and others had sold their accoutrements.

The Marquess of Crewe undertook to look into the matter, but he feared the Territorials would never find Indian mutton as good as the meat to which they had been accustomed at home.

The Marquess of Lansdowne thought it most unfortunate that the Territorial troops in India should have complaints to make. They had, it should be remembered, undertaken in an admirable spirit an obligation which they were not bound to assume, and he had heard that by their conduct they had made a most excellent impression in India.

In reply to Viscount Midleton, the Marquess of Crewe said he would enquire whether a paper showing in tabular form the rates of pay as between India and England could be prepared and laid on the table of the House.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. P. C. Sethna being in the chair.

The Corporation recorded the letter from Government (already published) regarding the special measures to be adopted for the provision of medical relief for tuberculosis cases in the Bombay Presidency and further resolved to forward a copy to the Medical Relief Committee to consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

AN OBJESTIONABLE EYE-SORE.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not desirable to improve the surroundings of the slaughter house at Bandra by converting the open space round about it into a palm-grove or a garden, or by taking such other steps as will completely shut it out from public gaze and thus render it less objectionable to the sensibility of persons passing near it." It doing so, he said that even the Development Committee had recommended the removal of this eye-sore. Prof. Geddes was also of the same opinion. His proposition asked for a report and he hoped it would be accepted.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition, which was carried.

REMEDYING THE DUST NUISANCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved that with a view to minimising the dust nuisance, which is particularly intolerable in the business quarters of the Fort, the Commissioner be requested to take steps to have the principal roads in the area watered three times a day if practicable." He said that on the last occasion when he brought up this matter, almost every member sympathised with it but voted against it. Conflicting views were expressed but the nuisance was admitted to exist. The question now was were they to sit with folded hands and allow to increase the nuisance or minimise it. If his proposal was accepted their roads would be watered once more every day for four months before the increased water supply was given in December, as they would have four months of monsoon intervening. He had selected the Fort ward because all Bombay came to that ward.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved as an amendment that the proposition be altered by substituting the words "principal roads in the City" for "business quarters of Fort."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji opposed the proposition and amendment on the ground that they were not practicable.

Mr. C. V. Mehta thought that Mr. Mody's order was a tall one and that of the amendment was much worse.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir strongly supported Mr. Mody's proposition. The nuisance, he said, had become formidable and it was high time something should be done. It would be wise to make a start with the Fort roads, so that they might be able to judge its results. Failing that, he intended to bring the question up with suggestions of a radical character.

Mr. A. M. Tod thought that the results of Mr. Mody's proposition would be a waste of time, money and water. He thought it would be better if watering was done before sweeping was done.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought that unless the physical condition of Bombay underwent a vast revolution, the dust nuisance could not be minimised. All that they could do was to obtain expert opinion.

The Commissioner said at present they had not enough water. He would make some inquiry, however, and see if anything could be done in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the demand made by Mr. Mody was a small one and ought to be acceded to.

Mr. Mody having replied, the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Business of a less interesting nature was transacted and the Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sure all frequenters of the busy part of the Fort, notably the Esplanade and Hornby Roads, and especially the shop-keepers, will be delighted to hear that our Municipal authorities are at last making a stir in the matter of the dust nuisance. The latest effort of genius is an invention for moving the dust from the roads with a revolving broom on wheels propelled by bullocks which perambulates up and down the roads with Municipal leisureness when the day is at its hottest and the traffic is at its busiest, i.e., about 3 p.m.

Should anyone desire to have experience of such a magnificent dust-storm as would do credit to Dustipur at its best, he has only to walk down Esplanade and Hornby Roads any afternoon between 3 and 4, and his utmost desire in this connection will be satisfied to the full. Sometime ago the "Times of India" was good enough to state its willingness to insert in its columns any language Parliamentary or otherwise regarding the dust nuisance. I would willingly take advantage of this kind offer, but extensive as is my vocabulary Parliamentary and otherwise, it is quite inadequate to do justice to the feelings which I and all business people in the Fort, feel towards those, who are supposed to control the cleansing, watering and general good order of our public thoroughfares.—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUESTED CITIZEN.

Bombay April 10th.

Two very old residents of Bangalore passed away on Saturday morning in Colonel W. Brereton, aged 70, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps and the Travancore Military Service, who met with an accident injuring his leg about six months ago, and Mr. Henry Eagles, aged 69, retired Comptroller of Mysore, who sustained paralytic seizure about five years ago and was an invalid ever since.

PEDDER ROAD TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, concluded the inquest yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Mrs. Shirinbai, wife of Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel.

Superintendent Meyer led the evidence.

Chaku Ooka, the deceased's servant, who is alleged to have stabbed her with a knife, was present at the inquest.

Jibai, sister-in-law of the deceased, said she lived in the bungalow in which the deceased lived on Pedder Road. On the morning of the day in question the deceased told her to give a cupful of milk to Chaku as he was unwell and as she had given him medicine that morning. Chaku was then standing outside the pantry. Witness with her daughter went to get the milk in the dining room. Whilst she was getting the milk she saw Chaku with two knives. He had thrown the deceased down and was striking her. Witness saw blood on the deceased's clothes near the neck, on the arms, and on the stomach. As she went to help the deceased, Chaku caught witness by her hair and threw her down, saying "you have come to help her; I shall kill you." He then struck witness with the knife, cutting her fingers, which were still bandaged. He next kicked her. Phirozsha Cavasji Master came up, whom also Chaku attacked. Witness helped the deceased to walk upstairs.

Mr. Phirozsha C. Master said he was resident teacher at Dr. Patel's place. He was on the front verandah of the bungalow on the day in question when he heard a scream and at once ran to the back, where he saw Chaku with two knives in his hand. He thought Chaku was going to stab somebody and so he tried to arrest him. Chaku raised his hand to stab witness and the latter pushed him off and received three cuts on his finger. Chaku then pushed him and he fell on his back. He then tried to stab witness but the latter kicked him and he fell. Witness saw a police sepoy just behind him and the latter arrested Chaku. Witness saw no bloodstains on the knife.

Ahmed Amin, cook to Dr. Patel, said that at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant the deceased was in the godown and gave him some provisions and told him to make "conjee." Chaku was cleaning knives on a table near the pantry. Subsequently witness heard the deceased cry out "Mara, Mara." He ran to the spot and was sent to bring a policeman which he did.

Yakub Saheb Bhikubhai, P. C. 2431, employed on duty with the City Survey, said he was at work in the compound of Dr. Patel's bungalow on the day in question. He heard a cry "Police, Police" and went towards the cook-room, when he saw Chaku stab the deceased with two knives both of which he held in his right hand. He took them from Chaku, who was secured with the assistance of another policeman.

Chaku declined to question the witnesses and said he would make any statement he might have in the Police Court.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death from loss of blood and shock due to wounds inflicted by Chaku Ooka, whose act amounted to an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

VOLUNTARY WORK IN INDIA.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. MAZUMDAR.

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, barrister-at-law delivered on Sunday evening the annual address of the Social Circle at the Gujarati Strimandal's Rooms in the Servants of India Society's Building on the subject of "Voluntary Work in India." After congratulating the Circle on its aims and objects and the work it was doing the lecturer said that social service aimed at raising the average tone and standard, which could be only done by voluntary work.

He emphasized the growing and absolute necessity of such work, as no people could grow but by their own efforts. Throughout the Western world one finds voluntary work in every branch of human life,—work aimed at raising the average standard and the vigour and efficiency of the people. Nowhere the spirit of such work is more manifest and better realised than in England. The amount of voluntary work done there is great. The speaker dealt with a number of voluntary associations in England, the nature of their work, and the way in which they did it. He referred to various educational societies, societies for the care and promotion of the welfare of children, charitable societies, temperance societies, etc. The lecturer made many useful and valuable suggestions for the proper organisation and conducting of charitable and voluntary associations and concluded by saying:—

"There is one thing, however, I should like, if you will allow me, to warn you against. Think not of country in abstract terms. All abstract thinking produces little practical result. Think more of the men and women in the country. Think of the human factor in the country. Think of the child that is born in squalor and brought up in ignorance. Think of the boy of to-day who is going to be the man of to-morrow. Think of the millions of women who toil and spin but do not see. Think of the millions and millions of men who exist but do not live. Think of all these human factors; work for them all with courage, patience, fortitude heart and soul, inspired with the belief that there is no nobler calling in life than the elevation of our less fortunate brothers and sisters. Lift them out of the dirt and the filth and the squalor and the darkness in which they live and die. Help the needy, strengthen the weak, relieve the suffering, enlighten the ignorant, and you in your own humble way and sphere will bring a little nearer to-day the land in which ignorance shall be no more, and evil shall be a thing of the past, a higher, a healthier, and a happier India."

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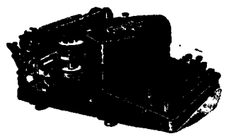

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Most fat people seem to think that the only way to take off fat is to use dangerous drugs, follow a starvation diet or take strenuous exercise. But all this is nonsense, and thanks to the recent discovery of an eminent scientist, thousands of men and women are taking off several pounds of useless fat a week, by simply rubbing on to the fat part—hips, arms, chin, or abdomen—a simple lotion made by pouring a cup of hot water over a dram of quassia chips; let it stand for a minute, then strain through a cloth and add 3 ounces of Cirola Bark Extract. Pour the mixture into a bottle and apply night and morning, rubbing it in with the hands for about 10 minutes, using a circular motion, and the fat will almost seem to melt away before your eyes. The ingredients, which are inexpensive, may be had of any chemist, and the results to be obtained are really remarkable. (Advt.)

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ELECTION OF HIGH PRIESTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

A dispute about the election of a high priest in India gave rise to this appeal (Mahant Lahar Puri v. Mahant Puran Nath) from a decree of the High Court at Allahabad of March 11, 1912, reversing a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Saharanpur.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. J. M. Parikh, and Mr. N. G. Nadkarni appeared for the appellant; Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. B. Dubé for the respondent.

The arguments were heard before a Bord composed of Lord Dunedin, Sir George Farwell, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Dunedin in delivering (for Sir John Edge) their Lordships' judgment, said that the dispute related to the Mahantship of a Hindu temple at Hardwar. The last Mahant died in 1905. The plaintiff (the appellant) alleged that he was the only disciple of the last Mahant and therefore the only one of the mendicant fraternity of the temple who was qualified for election, and that he was duly elected by the 10 classes of mendicants and appointed with the usual ceremonies. The defendant (the respondent) denied that the plaintiff had ever been the disciple of the last Mahant, or that he was qualified or elected. He also claimed that he himself was a disciple of a preceding Mahant and that, being qualified, he was duly elected. The defendant was in possession of the temple and the property and therefore it was for the plaintiff to prove his right to the Mahantship. The evidence as to the so-called elections was conflicting. Each party claimed to have been elected by the 10 classes of mendicants on the same day. That there were two factions among the electors was obvious.

The Subordinate Judge found that it was proved that the plaintiff was duly elected. The High Court decided that the defendant was elected by qualified persons and that the plaintiff's election was "a hole and corner affair in comparison and carried out hurriedly by a discontented minority of the electors." There was evidence to support both those findings. The plaintiff's case was that he was elected at the temple, and that, having gone with his supporters to the Ganges to bathe before the completion of the ceremonies, he found on his return that the doors of the temple were closed. The ceremonies were then completed at the house of the Rani of Landhaura, where the plaintiff was installed and the customary feast given. The defendant's case was that he alone had been elected at the temple. It had not been shown that the High Court came to a wrong conclusion, and their Lordships thought that the plaintiff failed to prove that he was elected the Mahant. The appeal would therefore be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. E. Dalgado; Messrs. Barrow, Rogers, and Nevill.

HURDWAR KUMBHA MELA.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HARDWAR, April 12.

The sacred day of the Kumbha Mela is drawing near and Hardwar is already overcrowded and several thousands of pilgrims are expected to visit the place when congestion will be beyond all description. Trains are literally choked with passengers and third class passengers have to travel in goods wagons.

Epidemics are reported to have broken out in some quarters of the town, but the outbreak is not of a serious nature. A number of private agencies are trying to render various kinds of services to pilgrims, the most important of them being the Seva Samiti of Allahabad and the Marwari Samiti of Calcutta working under the auspicies of the Servants of India Society, who have organized a band of three hundred volunteers. The Society has been liberally helped by the Marwari Sahayak Samiti of Calcutta. Volunteers hail from all provinces and include among their number ten nurses from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, more than a dozen doctors and about two dozen St. John Ambulance workers from Bombay. The Society has, amongst other things, a zenana hospital and one cholera hospital. In every direction it is co-operating with the authorities. The Sanitary Department has the services of two nurses and Ambulance workers. The volunteers are co-operating with the police authorities in assisting the pilgrims. Mr. Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, visited the Society's camp on the 8th and welcomed the spirit of social service animating the volunteers. He promised to give them every facility in their work. A branch of the Marwari Sahayak Samiti is very successfully working at Saharanpur having among its members leading men of the Bar.

The Canara High School Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 3rd instant. Several celebrations in connection with the institution were separately held during the year. The distribution of prizes for proficiency in the class subjects was held by itself; the School Sports, and the prize-giving thereon were held on the Uttana Dwadashi Day; while the School Societies had their separate anniversaries. The Old boys, till a few years back, had also their separate celebrations. This year all the separate festivities were amalgamated into a single day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court. No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For confirmation of Commr's Report and for further directions and costs.

1445-14.—Madh. K. & Ch., Damodhar Anandji, a firm Ebji Umarsey, a firm, C. P. D. Cunha.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

58-15.—Mirza M. & M., Oosman Adam Patel v. Sarabai, widow, Jah. G. & B.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghunathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

955-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1134-14.—Matubhai J. & M., The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., v. Chimanbhai Harebhai and anr., Motichand & D.

1238-14.—Mehta D. & Lalji, Kansila Kuver, widow, v. The Deputy Commissioner of Tyzabad & ors.

1421-14—Madhowji K and C, Gordhandas Khetsey a firm v Multani Mugumal Jethanand a firm, In person.

1422-14—Madhowji K and C, Gordhandas Khetsey a firm v Multani Mugumal Jethanand a firm, In person.

1487-14—Tyabji D and Co, Balkisondas Fatehlal a firm v Harriram Sawantram and anr, Payne and Co.

1503-14—Dikshit and Pur, Pullin Bihari Sarkar v Rehmutanissa Begum widow and anr, Merwanji K R B and Co.

23-15—Jehangir S M and H, Dayabhai Tapidas v Hurgowandas Mulchand, Tyabji D and Co,

95-15—Jehangir S M and H, Sakarlal Trioumbal and Co a firm v Shivram Ramchandra a firm.

194-15—Khunderao L and M, Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajinkya v Anandrao Wishwanath Jayakar and anr.

267-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Enoos Koindaji v Kashibai widow.

217-15—Mulla and Mulla, The Jamshed Mafg Co Ltd v Roopchand Ganpat a firm.

231-15—Bhai K and Gir, Rowji Sankalchand a firm v Gopaldas Maneckchand.

232-15—Motichand and D, Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm v The Koreshaw Mukundshah a firm.

233-15—Merwanji K R B and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v Virji Nathoo.

252-15—Craigie B and C, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd.

253-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Chotalal Dalsukhram v Maneklal Hiralal.

268-15—Captain and Vaidya, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Chunilal Fulchand.

271-15—Daph F and D, Revd John Joseph Dias and ors v Krishnanath Sitaram Demote.

299-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Vassanji Nursey a firm v Purshotam Jadhowji Pradhan, Madhowji K and Ch.

601-14—Mulla and M, Safarally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bros a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sirdarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co, Part heard, 9-4-15.

563-02—M K R B and Co, Hanumanbux Fulchand and ors v Kedarmal Govindram and anr, Patell and Ez.

1037-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in liquidation v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co, Part heard, 6-4-15.

Commercial Causes.

136-15—Craig B and C, Bapujee Sorabji Patel v Manilal Balabhai, Edg G W and Co.

166-15—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ld a firm v Dwarkadas Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

Long Causes.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sahnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-2-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bai Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

470-12—In person, Narpar Parbat v Passu Tricum and ors, Rustomji and G, Dastur and Co.

721-12—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Goculdas v Basantlal Gorakhram a firm, Mulla and M.

818-12—Ard H D and Co, Oosman Jamal v Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji, Captain and V.

1095-14—Ard H D and Co, Ardeshir Dadabhoy Kerrawalla and anr v Nawabai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Jeh G and B, Un P and P, Vachha and Co,

1364-14—Jeh M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1264-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld in liquidation v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bhai K and G.

1268-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Jivanlal Laxmichand a firm v Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, Jam R and D.

1266-14—Rustomji and G, Khatizabai v Bibanbai widow and ors, Mulla and M.

1277-14—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Sapopchand v Bhagirath Munnalal, M K R B and Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D and Co, Argoon Khimji & Co a firm v Chugondas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1343-14—Crawford B and Co, Turner Morrison and Co Ld and ors v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 28-14—In person, Aishabai v Aishabai widow and ors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplanande Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayampally charged Constance Fernandes, a Gaonese cook, with the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 10 each.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 1st instant the accused's master Mr. T. Cardoza, residing at Hormusji Street, Colaba, missed the notes from his cupboard, and suspecting the accused, kept a strict watch over him. On Friday last he noticed that the lock of a box in which his wines and spirits were kept had been tampered with. He questioned the accused, who admitted having tried to open the box and also admitted having stolen the notes from the cupboard.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate deferred passing sentence, in order to enable the Police to find out the antecedents of the accused.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Sherriar Talyarkhan, Chief Excise Inspector, charged Jaffer Ameer with selling one and possessing two grains of cocaine without a license.

Mr. Talyarkhan, on receiving certain information, sent a bogus purchaser, to the accused's place at Kamatipura. On the accused delivering a packet of cocaine to the purchaser and receiving the money, he was arrested, and was searched when two more packets were found on him. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks for selling and one month for possessing cocaine.

Excise Inspector Coleman charged one Sheikh Ibrahim with possessing and selling cocaine. The accused was arrested in Trimbak Parasram Street, on Saturday night last. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months and a half's rigorous imprisonment.

SMART CAPTURE OF A MURDERER

CAUGHT AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, last week, before Mr. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, Mahadoo Kanoo a Kathoori, was found guilty of the murder of his wife at Kalyan, perpetrated with the most shocking brutality. One day, so far back as in the year 1899 the condemned man very cunningly decoyed his wife, who had deserted him and who had been living with a paramour, into a jungle and there most brutally hacked her to pieces with a sickle. The deed done the murderer under various aliases and in different disguises for the long period of sixteen years had been successful in frustrating the efforts of the police to capture him. On 12th February last, however, the accused was seen moving about in the bazaar at Purga, in taluka Bhiwudi, in the garb of a high class Hindu. He was arrested on suspicion by police Havildar Narayen Ramchunder. A clue obtained by the Havildar who so cleverly worked up by the police that the accused's crime was brought home to him on the clearest testimony.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, March 10, in the House of Commons Mr. Shirley Benn asked the Under Secretary of State for India if the Government were taking any steps regarding the complaints about the feeding of the Territorials in India or were simply waiting until they received a reply by post to the communication they sent by mail to India.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The Secretary of State made a reference to the Government of India by telegraph as well as by post, and has now received a telegraphic reply, which he has under consideration.

PRICE OF A POLICEMAN'S SALUTE.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, had before him a case in which a European named J. R. Reilly, said to be employed at the Petroleum Works at Budge-Budge, was charged with assaulting Constable Bhola Pande attached to the 3rd Division Port Police. The constable's story was that because he did not salute the accused, the latter assaulted him. The accused on conviction was fined Rs. 20. ten rupees out of the fine was ordered to be paid to the constable as compensation.

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DISCLOSURES OF A DIPLOMAT.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S STRATEGY

THE EMPIRE MAKER IN 1870.

In a recent edition of the "New York Times" appears an article of great interest and of considerable importance. It is written by "A Veteran Diplomat" who was evidently personally acquainted with the circumstances concerning which he writes in well-considered phrases. The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a portion of his article in which he deals with matters connected with the declaration of the German Empire which possesses a special claim to attention at the present time. The information conveyed as to the motives and methods of Bismarck's policy and diplomatic action will greatly interest those who have studied the biographies and memoirs upon which we have to rely for the history of those days, and that is all the history that is at present available. "A Veteran Diplomat" says:

"Lord Burnham's recent publication in his own newspaper, the London "Daily Telegraph,' and reprinted in the "New York Times," of a private letter written to him by William Beatty-Kingston, relating a long interview with Count (afterwards Prince) Bismarck during the course of which the latter spoke with the utmost freedom, though not for publication; and the appearance in the foreign illustrated papers of the blackened ruins of the Chateau de Cercay have evoked certain memories of timely and human interest which have a bearing upon the present war.

"Beatty-Kingston was one of the most picturesque characters of his time, although now well-nigh forgotten, save by a few old friends. As for Cercay, who is there, save the present Chancellor at Berlin, the Kaiser, Prince Bulow, and a few Prussian statesmen initiated into the inner secrets of the domestic and foreign policy of the Kingdom of Prussia, who knows or remembers the manner in which this chateau figured in the creation of the German Empire of to-day?

TERRORISED RULERS.

"If the name of Cercay is never mentioned to-day in the dominions of the Kaiser, and if every effort has been made to hush up the brief story which I am now about to tell, it is because it throws a somewhat unpleasant light upon the difficulties which Bismarck encountered in 1870 in securing the consent of the various non-Prussian States of Germany to the creation of a new Teuton Empire, under the virtual supremacy and control of Prussia, with the Ruler of the latter as Kaiser. The Sovereigns of these non-Prussian States of Germany, and their Prime Ministers, were all of them, save in the Grand Duchy of Baden, opposed to the plan, and fought it tooth and nail. Suddenly, as if by common consent, they surrendered, and not only abandoned their antagonism to the project, but actually became champions thereof.

"The reason for this startling change was connected with the Chateau of Cercay, the very name of which filled them with such terror as completely to wilt their opposition. In view of the persistent reports that come to us from the Old World of the growing bitterness of the people of Southern Germany—the so-called 'Muss-Preussen' (Prussians by force)—who complain that their soldiers and their interests have been sacrificed in the present war to Prussia, and whose growing desire for a speedy termination of the conflict is causing grave concern in Berlin, it is particularly important just at the present juncture that the methods by which they were brought under the domination of Prussia forty-four years ago should be made known: all the more so as the causes which then exercised so determining an influence upon the rulers and statesmen of the other German States no longer possess the same weight. For the Sovereigns and Ministers whom Bismarck was able to terrorise, thanks to Cercay, near half a century ago, are no longer in the land of the living.

THE CHATEAU OF CERCAY.

"Cercay was the country seat of Eugene Rouher, the most notable figure of the reign of Napoleon III., the latter's most trusted and influential adviser, both in and out of office, so powerful that he used to be nicknamed the Vice-Emperor, and whom Zola has portrayed under the transparent pseudonym of 'Son Excellence Eugene Rougon' in his popular novel of that name. As one of the principal organisers of the sanguinary coup d'etat of December, 1851, which transformed France once more from a Republic into a Monarchy, Rouher was in a position to appreciate the weakness of the foundations of the Throne, which, born of one Revolution, was always in danger of succumbing to another.

"He never lost sight of the role which the people of Paris have ever played in bringing about the downfall of the successive forms of government in France, and was quick to realise, when the war of 1870 became inevitable, that with the departure for the front of the picked troops of the Guard, constituting the metropolitan garrison, and by whom alone the mob had been kept under control, the first news of any reverses sustained by French arms would result in a rising on the banks of the Seine against the Imperial regime. Accordingly, with the consent of Napoleon III., all the latter's confidential papers at the Tuileries, among them his correspondence with foreign sovereigns and statesmen, as well as the most important documents from the files and archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Quai d'Orsay, were hurriedly removed by Rouher to his chateau of Cercay, so as to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Paris populace, in the event of its breaking loose once more.

PAPERS IN PACKING-CASES.

"Almost from the very outset of the campaign things went badly for France. She sustained one defeat after another, and when the crowning disaster came at Sedan, where Napoleon III. surrendered both himself and the army under his command, to the Germans, in order to save it from annihilation, the revolution in Paris, which Rouher had foreseen, took place. The empire was overthrown, the Palace of the Tuileries was invaded and looted by the mob, a republic was proclaimed, and the Empress, as well as Rouher, the Duc de Grammont, and most of the other leading statesmen of the Napoleonic era, were forced to fly for their lives, and to seek refuge abroad.

"By the beginning of October, 1870, the German army was before Paris, the siege of which had commenced, while King William of Prussia with Moltke and Bismarck, and the remainder of the headquarter staff, had established themselves at Versailles.

"On October 10 a regiment of Mecklenburg cavalry reached Cercay and took possession of the chateau and the adjoining villages. As the weather was chilly the troopers, while foraging for fuel, came upon a large number of packing cases stored in the basement of the chateau and commenced to chop them up for firewood, scattering the contents, which, to the great disgust of the men, contained, not wines, provisions, or valuables, but merely bundles of papers and cardboard boxes filled with letters.

"Before they had proceeded very far in their work of destruction, one of their captains appeared on the scene, and, prompted by curiosity to glance at some of the letters, at once became alive to their importance had them boxed up again, and, after taking his colonel's instructions conveyed the entire consignment of packing cases, under strong escort, to 14, Rue de Provence, at Versailles, where Bismarck had taken up his residence, with the members of his Foreign Office staff. The cases reached the Chancellor on October 12, and Sir William Russell, who was attached to German headquarters as correspondent for the London "Times," mentions in his letters that Bismarck, who had until then been extremely gloomy and irritable, suddenly became the most genial, jovial and happy tempered of men, thanks, so Sir William heard, 'to the chance discovery of some very valuable diplomatic papers belonging to the French Government.'

WARNING TO BISMARCK.

"The only documents of the find at Cercay that Bismarck ever gave to the public, without mentioning how they came into his possession, were several letters addressed by Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, to Napoleon III., on the subject of the secret negotiation in 1866 regarding a project for the annexation of Belgium by France, which he caused to be printed in the Official Gazette of the Empire at Berlin in order to show the world how unworthy France was of the sympathy of the foreign Powers. A few days later Eugene Rouher, the owner of the Chateau de Cercay, caused to be published in his Paris newspaper, 'Le Peuple Francais,' the following paragraph, in leaded type:

The letters of Benedetti are not the only documents which have fallen into the hands of the Prussian Government. All the confidential correspondence of the French Government with the Governments of Bavaria. Wurttemberg, Hesse, Prussia, and Austria-Hungary, from 1865 to 1870, was likewise preserved in the Chateau of Cercay, and is now in the hands of Prince Bismarck.

"This may be regarded as a warning, addressed to Prince Bismarck by Rouher, that if there were any further revelations at Berlin from the find at Cercay, he Rouher would be compelled to retaliate by giving to the world copies of the secret despatches from Berlin showing the negotiations of Bismarck in the early part of 1866 to obtain the assistance and co-operation of France in the then impending war of Prussia against the Southern Ferman States and against Austria-Hungary.

POPULAR RISING FEARED.

"That had the effect of silencing Bismarck on the subject of Cercay. He did not relish the idea of the story of these negotiations of his with France being laid bare to the Southern States of Germany, which he was seeking to conciliate in order to cement the unity of the new-fledged empire. Moreover, he realised empire. Were the people of Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Hesse in their enthusiasm over Germany's victories, to become aware that their rulers and their Premiers had been secretly negotiating with Napoleon III. for a French invasion of Prussia, with their assistance, and the co-operation of Austria, popular risings would take place at Munich, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt which would sweep the Premiers in question from office, possibly, also the rulers of the three German States concerned, in which event they would be replaced by men beyond his power to terrorise by means of the papers of the Chateau de Cercay.

"Only one of these papers of Cercay ever got into the German Press, independently of Bismarck. Several weeks after the transfer of the papers from Cercay to Versailles the Chateau was visited by M. von Wachenhausen, the war correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung." By chance he found, in a corner of one of the rooms of the mansion, a letter which had been overlooked. It was a confidential note from Baron von Dalwigk, Prime Minister of Hesse, to Eugene Rouher, written at the time of the Luxemburg crisis in 1867 and in it he declared that while the, Hessians and the South Germans did not desire war, yet if that war came they would all receive the French with open arms. This letter was published in the "Koelnishche Zeitung" at the time, received a few days later a sort of official denial from Berlin, and Herr von Wachenhausen was compelled by order of Prince Bismarck to surrender to him the original. Moreover, the remainder of the German Press was prohibited from referring to the matter.

MINISTERS' SURRENDER.

"But from that moment not only did their opposition suddenly cease to the Bismarckian project, but they became ardent champions thereof. Hurried visits home on their part sufficed to bring their respective sovereigns to terms. They were all too much perturbed to realise that it would be contrary to Bismarck's own interests and to those of Prussia to publish their letters. Even Count Beust, the Chancellor of the Dual Empire, was stricken with so much fear when he learned through his intimate friend and political crony, Count Bray, of Bismarck's possession of all the secret correspondence of Napoleon III., and of Eugene Rouher, that he became from that time forth an advocate instead of an adversary of Bismarck's policy. For, as the former Premier of Saxony, he did not relish the idea of the world's becoming aware of his manoeuvres to bring about a French war against Prussia, with the object of emancipating from the latter's domination the Southern States of Germany, and in order to avenge Austria on her defeat in the six weeks' campaign of 1866. . . . .

"The Chancellor had an object in view in professing to reveal the secret of his policy to Beatty-Kingston. He knew that his utterances were not meant for publication, but for the private information of the sole owner of one of the two greatest and most powerful organs of the English Press; one that at the time enjoyed the largest circulation in the world; and keenly alive to the value of the Press, he was particularly anxious to win Lord Burnham's goodwill and support. He therefore told Beatty-Kingston only such things as he imagined would commend him to the owner of the London "Daily Telegraph"; posed as an advocate of peace, which he declared to be necessary to his policy instead of admitting that already in those days he was bent upon provoking France into a declaration of war, which would enable him to call upon all Germans to resist the invasion of the Fatherland, and thus to consolidate the federation of sovereign States of Germany in such a fashion as to accomplish the realisation of his plan of bringing into existence a new German Empire under the Presidency of the King of Prussia as Kaiser.

Lord Odo Russell, afterward Lord Ampthill was a great admirer of Beatty-Kingston, especially of his wonderful accomplishments—his musical talents were altogether extraordinary—and of his gifts as the most entertaining of raconteurs. 'There is only one thing that I always used to be afraid of with Beatty-Kingston when he was here,' remarked Lord Odo to me on one occasion at the Embassy at Berlin. 'I was always alarmed lest he should address my wife as Emily'—that was the Christian name of the Ambassadress.

"The fact was that Beatty-Kingston, who stood 6ft. 4in. in his stockings, stalwart and burly in proportion, bearded like a pard, high-coloured, with a voice and a laugh of the most sonorous character, his hat always rakishly perched on one side of his head, and with a perfectly inimitable cavalry swagger, was entirely devoid of the bump of reverence. Rank had no awe for him whatsoever. His effrontery with the great of the earth was colossal, of a nature to paralyse old-fashioned courtiers, envoys, and dignitaries of State.

"Thus, I remember on one occasion, when King Edward, then still Prince of Wales, was at Vienna, walking with his cousin, Prime Victor Hohenlohe, more generally known as Admiral Count Gleichen, and with the late Archduke Charles Louis, while the British Ambassador, the members of his staff, and of the Royal and Imperial suite followed respectfully in the rear, Beatty-Kingston suddenly strode up, administered a terrific thump with the flat of his hand on the broad back of Prince Victor, almost blowing him over, by way of greeting, and then proceeded to stride along with the three Princes, airing his views in a loud voice, to the intense and unconcealed amusement of the British heir-apparent, the amazement of the Archduke, and the discomposure of Prince Victor.

ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

In the House of Commons on March 15. Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether officers of the British Army serving at the front were found in ration forage, and quarters free of any charge and officers of the Indian Army serving at the front had considerable deductions made from their pay for rations, forage, and quarters; and, if so what reason existed for giving differential treatment

Mr. Harold Baker: I would refer my hon. friend to the answer which I gave on this subject to Sir J. D. Rees on February 9.

Sir John Jardine: Does that deal with the case of officers serving at the front?

Mr. Baker: Yes, Sir.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether short leave for the purpose of seeing their families was granted on the same terms to officers of the Indian Army serving in the war as to officers of the British Army; and, if not, what differences existed in this matter.

Mr. Tennant: No information as to differential treatment is in the possession of the War Office, and no complaints in that sense have come to notice. The same general conditions govern the grant of leave to officers of the British and Indian Armies.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a grant of field allowance was made to officers of the Indian Army serving in the War on the same conditions as it was to officers of the British Army.

Mr. Charles Roberts: No, Sir. Officers of the Indian Army in peace and war alike draw inclusive rates of pay, termed pay and allowances, which are intended to meet all contingencies of service. The system differs from that in the British Army, in which officers draw pay supplemented by allowances, such as field allowances, varying according to circumstances.

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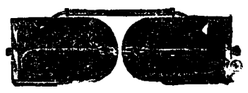

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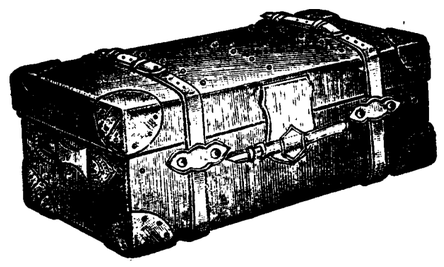

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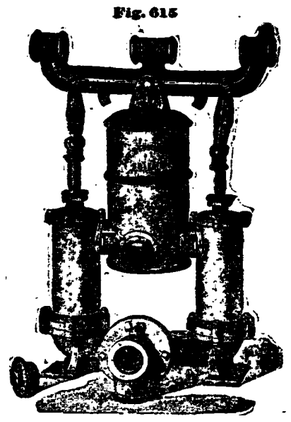

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